

resident Reagan hugged Wanda Spasowski, wife of the former Polish ambassador to Washington, Romund Spasowski, at right, who resigned and was given U.S. asylum because of the rackdown in Poland. After a meeting Tuesday in the Oval Office, Mr. Reagan said that he was round to be with "a very courageous man and woman who have acted on the highest of principle."

West Germany Uneasy Over Poland

Fears That Reaction Would Threaten Détente, Trade Role

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service BONN - In the last few days, ere were about 350 people on the reets in Hamburg to protest pinst the killings, arrests and artial law in Poland. Karlsruhe d Saarbrücken had about 100 rotesters each. The numbers ached 2,000 or 3,000 Monday ght in Munich, where the televien cameras showed Franz Josef rauss, the conservative leader.

ilight procession. in a country where 250,000 pro-sters gathered this fall to express morn shout what they see as de-: = eloping East-West confrontation ie demonstrators by NATO arms olicies - the figures speak clear--" There is deep discomfort in vest Germany about responding

indle in hand, leading a thin tor-

.=> the situation in Poland. Some Germans say so themaves. An editorial Tuesday in the Vestfaelischer Anzeiger, a news-sper of about 100,000 circulation, omplained that "in the form of her protests, in the tone of their esolutions, and in the shamefully seager size of their demonstraions, the Germans are showing an stonishing reserve about Poland."
That West German miners were not protesting about the fate if their buildies in Poland is, at the east, an absolute scandal," the

Palpable Uneasiness

Indeed, there is sympathy bere or the Poles, tortured again by a kew kind of military occupation, ast 37 years after the Nazis were liven from Polish soil. But there s also a palpable uneasiness mong the West German power

unions, and calls the demonstrations. For this political class, the events in Poland are enormously threatening for West Germany's Ostpolitik and what is left of

While French workers were staging a one-hour general strike Mon-day, Herbert Wehner, the Social Democratic Party parliamentary whip, urged West Germans avoid any kind of sympathy stoppages.
"It wouldn't help," he said. Nothing about Poland has been

NEWS ANALYSIS

heard from Erhard Eppler, the clear forces that refer to themselves here as the Peace Movement, and Willy Brandt, the chair-man of the Social Democratic Party and president of the Socialist International, has said little. The extreme caution of a statement put out under his name by the Socialist international - protesting that unsolicited opinion or remarks formulated in a hard way will not aid the people of Poland" - was rejected by the Socialist parties of France and Italy, where there is deep shock about the Polish situa-

Heinrich Böll, the Nobel Prize winner, Tuesday mocked the gov-ernment's position that it could not become involved in the internal affairs of Poland, saying that many Germans were deliberately

closing an eye to the problem.

The reaction by Mr. Böll and other Germans came after import-ant segments of the West German press, notably the weeklies. Die Zeit, Der Spiegel, and Stern, sug-gested in editorials that the Soli-darity union could not have exthe that makes the government darity union could not have ex-lectarations, runs the trade pected a better end than its repres-

Pope Warns Cardinals On Threats to Peace

VATICAN CITY — Pope John aul II worned Tuesday that crises n his native Poland and elsewhere its posing serious threats to world

He declared his solidarity with wikers and appealed that his felow Poles be spared any more suf-

in a message to cardinals renaming the year, the pope recalled with emotion" his meeting last amany with Lech Walesa, the Solderity union leader, who has been d since martial law was deared in Poland on Dec. 13. In his by of Peace message Monday, thich had been prepared before be military takeover, he made no pecific mention of Poland. The pontiff addressed the cardi-

als Tuesday shortly after meeting oth an emissary of Poland's sthops in his first direct contact ith clergy from his homeland ince the martial law crackdown.

'Dark Clouds'

He said "dark clouds" threatenig peace had arisen from Poland, ie Middle East and Central merica. He also denounced the "international terrorism" nd its aims of destabilization. oning that he and Anwar Sadat ere both targets of assassins in the past year. Sadat was killed Oct. in Cairo. The pope was wounded day 13 in St. Peter's Square. Turning to Poland, the pope aid in Italian, Once again I imlore that further suffering may be pared to my country, already so ied by war events during its tormented history. I entrust to the Madonna the situation which has been set by the declaration of mar-

"I pray to the Madonna of the Poles and I appeal for a peaceful solution in the mutual collaboration between authorities and citizens, in the full respect for the civil, national, spiritual and religious identity of this country. My thoughts and my affection, the anxiety and wishes of the entire world are addressed to Poland in this dramatic moment."

The pontiff, receiving the cardi-nals in the Paul VI andience hall for the traditional year-end address, gave particular emphasis in his speech to his meeting with Mr. Walesa. He declared that the church "is on the side of workers."

Source of Terrorism He also said international ter-

rorism is traceable to "hate and id-eclogical confusion, in the attempt to sow uncertainty and fear in the nternational setting."
He appealed for terrorists to

"desist from this mad destabilizing tactic and their sterile propositions The Vatican said the pope met with Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish

hishops' conference, who arrived late Monday. Two Vatican emissaries were admitted to Poland last The pope and Monsignor Da-browski also celebrated a Mass for peace in Poland in the pontiff's

private chapel, according to a Veti-

can spokesman.

What has become apparent in the last week here is the overriding concern of the West German gov-

ernment about the possibility of disturbing its relationship with the Soviet Union. The situation is parallel in some respects to that fol-lowing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, when the United States urged sanctions against the Russians. Then, Chancellor Hel-mut Schmidt had considerable support in Western Europe for rethe chancellor appears to be more

sion. An editorialist in Die Zeit,

Theo Sommer, even wrote that "al-

though one need not approve of Gen. [Wojciech] Jaruzelski's mili-tary coup d'état, one has to wish

West German government officials, taking note of newspaper reports Tuesday from Paris and Rome reporting on agreement with the United States that some kind of exemplary action was necessary on the part of the allies, held to the position that the situation in Poland remained fluid, and therefore

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Poles Reported Still Resisting In Mines, Cities

From Agency Dispatches
VIENNA — Reports reaching
the West from Poland on Tuesday described harsh treatment for po-litical prisoners, persistent strikes and a contingency plan for Soviet bloc intervention. Warsaw Radio confirmed that thousands of Polish workers continued to defy their

Sources in constant touch with Poland pinpointed the sealed-off city of Radom as a major center of resistance to the 10-day-old militarv takeover.

A spokesman in Stockholm for the embattled Solidarity trade un-ion said that usually reliable sourc-es had informed him that Soviet and Czechoslovak troops were on

alert to intervene in Poland's most troubled regions.

The spokesman, Jacob Swiec-icke, said the report suggested that Soviet troops would be used in the Baltic ports, where serious distur-bances were believed to be continuing while Czechoslovak soldiers would support Polish security forces in Silesia near the border

with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Swiecicke said he had been told that the "support action" would probably be launched Saturday, the day after Christmas. He said one of his sources, who arrived in Belgium on Monday, had spoken to another who had

'special relations" with the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw. The second source "could have been deliber-ately misled" but both men are trustworthy, Mr. Swiecicke said. Reports from other sources who

could not be named said priests were among Polish detainees being held in freezing open-air camps where there have already been reported cases of frostbite and even

Meanwhile, the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee on Tuesday held a session, believed to be the first since imposition of martial law, to discuss the political and social situation in Poland. the party's tasks under martial-law conditions were discussed at the meeting, but it did not provide fur-ther details. Reliable reports from Poland

also quoted Roman Catholic Church sources as saying the church hierarchy was negotiating with authorities. The church was reportedly seeking release of detainees in exchange for calming the public's reaction to the state of emergency. The sources said prog-ress was being made but did not

Warsaw Radio confirmed for the first time that strikers were occupying the big Huts Katowice steel mill in the industrial Silesian region of the south. Western sourcsaid 8,000 workers have barri-

cuded themselves inside the plant. The radio also reported that nearly 3,000 Silesian miners were still on strike underground in the Ziemowit and Piast collieries near Katowice. It said some of the miners had given up their protest. It added that priests and military authorities had entered two coal shafts in an effort to persuade the miners to end their weeklong siege.

Gdansk Curfew Curtailed

The radio said that miners who abandoned the strike at the Piast mine were being "terrorized." It said their clothes were removed, water poured over them and they were spat upon.

In the Gdansk region, the radio said, the curfew extended after street battles last week has been shortened to eight hours because security in the Baltic port area has

The curfew was lengthened at the end of last week to 10 hours — 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. — after clashes between strikers and police in which more than 300 people were officially reported to have been in-

Warsaw Radio also said that Poland's military rulers eased travel restrictions Tuesday for the Christmas holidays. "In view of the gradual improvement of social discipline, it has become possible to make it easier for people to make traditional Christmas visits," it said. The relaxed rules allow Poles to travel freely within their home provinces from Tuesday until Monday.

The radio, in a broadcast monitored in London, announced Tuesday night that the martial law curfew would be lifted throughout Poland on Thursday night so that midnight Mass.

The radio also announced that nine persons — writers, editors, and a film director — had been released from custody. The radio said the list was "given as an example" of people to be released and "many more people" will fol-

The list included Krzysztof Klinker, secretary of the Polish (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Militiamen stopped a civilian car on a main street in Warsaw early last Friday morning during the curiew. The driver was allowed to proceed. The picture was taken by a Dutch photographer.

Slow Economic Recovery in OECD Is Forecast Over the Next 2 Years

By Axel Krause

PARIS — The economies of Western industrialized nations have reached "the trough" of the current recession, and this will be followed by a modest and slow recovery next year extending into 1983, the Organization for Eco-nomic Cooperation and Development said Tuesday.

The recovery will vary markedly among OECD member countries and will amount to a combined rate of GNP growth of just more than 3 percent by the end of next year, compared with currently stagnating growth rates, according to the OECD.

During the same period, unemployment throughout the OECD aren — comprising North Ameri-ca, Western Europe and Japan will climb from a current level of around 26 million to a record of 28.5 million in mid-1982, the or-ganization said. The jobless represent 8 percent of the area's labor

In Europe, the rate will reach 10 percent of the work force during the first half of 1983, totaling more 16 million unemployed, OECD said.

Meantime, with most member governments adhering to restric-tive monetary and fiscal policies, the growth in the rate of inflation will gradually slow among most of the 24 member nations from its present 9.5-percent rate to just over 8 percent in the first half of 1983, the OECD said.

Presenting the organization's semiannual outlook report to journalists at OECD's Paris headquarters on Tuesday, Sylvia Ostry, head of the organization's economic department, reiterated OECD's irment to restrictive monetary and fiscal policies.

Mrs. Ostry, a Canadian, also indicated the shortcomings — and

costs — of the restrictive monetar-

ist approach.

She said the most important conclusion in the report was that there was unfortunately no free lunch." In the more academic language of the document, that was translated as: "So far at least, the record lends little support to the notion that tight monetary policy can reduce inflation without a sig-nificant deflation of demand and

output."
In another thinly veiled hint of criticism regarding restrictive monetarist policies, the report stated, "It seems unlikely that the recovery foreseen for next year can be rapid in view of the continuing tightness of policy."

Mrs. Ostry declined to discuss

whether or not the OECD was prepared to endorse more expansionary policies aimed at stimulating

The report was termed disap-(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)



Abducted U.S. General Will Die, Caller Says

ROME — A telephone caller claimed Tuesday that Red Brigades guernillas had sentenced to death kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier and that his body would be found in the Italian countryside, the Beirut office of the Italian news agency ANSA re-

Italian police said that they were taking the call seriously but had not yet determined whether it was

"We are trying to determine the similarities between this message and ones we have received before." said a police official. NATO officials in Italy said they had no immediate comment

on the anthenticity of the commipique. Gen. Dozier. 50. was kidnapped from his Verona apartment last Thursday. The ANSA dispatch said that the caller, speaking in Arabic, did

It was also not clear whether the caller actually was speaking on behalf of the Red Brigades, who have claimed responsibility for the kid-napping. The Red Brigades have not demanded anything in ex-

change for Gen. Dozier.

Italian and U.S. authorities have declared that they would not negotiate with the terrorists. Since the kidnapping, ANSA has received three telephone calls

from persons claiming to speak for the Red Brigades — one to ANSA's Milan office on the night of the kidnapping, one to the Vero-na office on Friday, and the third Police believe that the first two

calls were anthentic and were investigating the third:
"The Red Brigades claim the re-

No Demands Issued

had been found not make clear in the claim whether Gen. Dozier was already

give the communique to ANSA in Beirut ... for maximum security. I don't have anything else to add.

tine Liberation Organization.

to the Red Brigades. Italian prosecutors suspect some members of the Red Brigades may have received training in PLO

sponsibility for the sentencing to death and the execution of the American general James Dozier, found guilty by a people's tribu-nal." the caller told the Beirut off-ice of ANSA, saying he was speak-ing for the "Red Brigades of Baad-

The Baader-Meinhof group is a West German terronist organiza-tion that some prosecutors suspect has ties to the Red Brigades.

"There is no need to call the American CIA for help in trying to liberate the imperialist American pig," the caller said. "The body of the American pig will be found in a village in the countryside and the police will find it soon after 2000

After that time passed, there was no immediate word from Italian authorities on whether a body

"We particularly chose this person to attack the American inter-ests in Italy," the caller said. Asked by the ANSA editor why the call was made in Beirut, the man said: "We had instructions to

Former members of the Red Brigades who have informed on their former comrades told Italian prosecutors in November that they had received arms from "low and high-level officials" in the Pales-

They added that Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders opposed the arms shipments and were unaware that they were being made. The PLO has denied giving arms

camps in Lebanon. Earlier Tuesday, Italian Presi-

James L. Dozier dent Sandro Pertini was quoted by

This kidnapping seems to offer a further confirmation of the international connections of Italian ter-

was supported by the May 13 assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II by a convicted Turk-ish terrorist. He did not elaborate further, the diplomats said.

made before a morning Cabinet meeting, headed by Premier Giovanni Spadolini, to discuss the search for Gen. Dozier's kid-nappers. Mr. Spadolini has ordered a search throughout north-

No U.S. Retreat Seen In Quarrel With Begin

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — For the
fourth time since Ronald Reagan pecame president, U.S.-Israeli relations have come under severe strain, and this time the administration appears intent on making clear that it no longer will endorse what it regards as unacceptable conduct by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

That, senior U.S. officials say privately, is the message underly-ing the U.S. action last Friday in suspending the strategic coopera-tion agreement with Israel in retaliation for its essential annexation of the Golan Heights.

Privately Concerned

And, these officials add, that message in no way has been al-tered by the administration's public turning of the other check to Mr. Begin's unprecedented bitter denunciation of the U.S. move. Mr. Reagan's top national security wir. Reagan's top national security aides — Secretary of State Alexan-der M. Haig Jr., Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, and Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential coun-selor — all reacted to Mr. Begin's attack by treating the incident as a dispute among old friends.

While the principal American Jewish organizations have issued statements of continuing support for Israel, many of their leaders are known to be privately concerned at what they considered an unnecessary provocation by Mr. Begin and are understood to be counseling Israel that it would be wise to

cool off the dispute. The same cau tionary advice also is understood to have been given by the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

U.S. officials say that while the administration would like to see the storm blow over, its position in the current dispute was summa-rized by Mr. Haig's statement Sun-day that the United States is determined "not to create an atmos-phere in which blank checks are available for the leadership in Isra-

The big imponderable in this sit-uation, the officials concede, is how the fiercely independent Mr. Begin will read the message and respond to it. As one put it Monday: "We are going on the assumption that once he's had a chance to cool off, he'll realize that without U.S. support he has no place to go and he'll be more sensitive to U.S. interests and more careful about em-barrassing the United States in the future. If not, he's going to find that, while we won't abandon Israd in case of real need, no one in Washington is going to lose any sleep over giving him back the strategic cooperation agreement or other things that he wants from

The same official admitted that Mr. Begin almost certainly will be unwilling to accept that message at first and probably will take the tack that his support in the American Jewish community and Congress will enable him once again to force Washington to be the first to

diplomats as saying that Gen. Dozier's abduction may be linked to foreign efforts to destabilize Italy. rorism," Mr. Pertini told diplomats. "My reasoning is logical, although I do not have proof." The president said his theory

Mr. Pertini's comments

INSIDE

Milder Maverick

Libya's Col. Moamer Oadhafi shows increasing signs that he fears U.S. moves against his rule and is seeking to tone down his image as an international maverick, according to diplomatic sources in Tripoli.

Textile Deal

Negotiators in Geneva have agreed on a new Multi-Fiber Arrangement, which will govern billions of dollars of international trade in textiles and clothing. Page 11.

West Africa

A supplement on travel and tourism in West Africa appears on Pages 7S-9S.

Argentina Gets New President

The Associated Press
BUENOS AIRES — Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, commander of the army and member of the ruling three-man junta, was swom in Tuesday as president to replace the ailing Gen. Roberto E. Viola.

Gen. Galueri. 55, whose term runs till March 29, 1984, will maintain his positions in the army and the junta. He took the oath in the congress building which has not been in use since the coup that toppled President Isabel Peron in March, 1976. Bush: A Low-Keyed Crisis Manager in U.S.

Qadhafi Seems to Aim To Soften His Image As a World Maverick

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya - The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has shown increasing signs that he fears U.S. economic or military moves against his rule and is seeking to tone down his image as an international maverick, according to diplomatic sources here.

The assessments, based on Col. Qadhafi's public statements and on conversations with other Libyan officials, do not mean the Libyan's hostility toward U.S. policy has diminished, but rather that he feels threatened by Washington's hard-line attitude, the sources said.

They are terribly preoccupied that this may be a step in a mounting line by the United States of economic sanctions and maybe even military action," said a European with frequent access to Libyan officials. "Fear of the United States has been the overriding fac-tor here for the last several

Several low-level government officials, apparently reflecting the fears, questioned a visiting U.S. correspondent about the possibility of a U.S. economic boycott and the whereabouts of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranear

"What could the United States gain from an attack?" asked one.
"It would be like a big man with
tattoos on his arm beating up on a
child."

Propaganda Barrage

The questions have flowed in part from a steady barrage of propaganda in the official Libyan press and television depicting the United States as a powerful enemy bent on putting down an Arab world whose cause Col. Qadhafi defends despite defections from such "pigs of the Gulf" as Sandi Arabia. During a recent television editorial lambasting the United States, for example, a film excerpt was screened showing Mr. Reagan in an old cowboy role --- roundly beating his adversary in a classic western fistfight.

The day after the Reagan administration announced suspension of a strategic cooperation agreement with Israel because of annexation of the Golan Heights, the main headline in an official Libyan newspaper read: The American Administration Announces Its Support of the Zionist Decision to Annex Golan."

More concretely, the diplomats said, the questions reflect doubts inspired by the shooting down of two Libyan Su-22 jets by U.S. F-14s last August during U.S. maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra,

which Tripoli has claimed as Libyan territorial waters. Radio news reports that Washington may be planning more such maneuvers next month were treated with apparent concern by low-level officials escorting a group of foreign journalists in Libya last week.

formants said, Col. Qadhafi and his lieutenants have begun to fear isolation from the West Europeans with whom Libya maintains active and vital economic relations. It is against this background, they explained, that Col Qadhafi responded swiftly last month to Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei's request that Libyan troops leave neighboring Chad, and that Libya has assured European governments that it no longer will combat opponents on its soil with nation teams.

Conciliatory Moves

February, 1980.

"They also would like to have better relations with the United States," a European ambassador said. "But they just don't know

cies would seem to make any such peacemaking difficult. Soviet adcluding the general staff headquar-ters next to Col. Qadhafi's offices.

knowledgeable source said.

In addition, he said, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and North Korean experts are involved in maintaining Libya's predominantly Sovietsupplied Air Force and East Germans are said to coordinate his internal security apparatus.

Moscow may gain from this role, Col. Qadhafi's government also has irritated Washington by hiring former Green Berets and CIA employees to train Libyans and main-tain equipment. Among them is Edwin P. Wilson, who — although under indictment in the United States for allegedly shipping explosives in 1976 for Libyan terrorist comfortable villa in Tripoli's seaside Andalus district

U.S. Sends Signal to Begin It Will Not Support All Acts

swerve away from a

U.S. officials asserted that the Golan annexation, its timing during the Polish crisis and Mr. Begin's vitriolic rhetoric have shocked and embarrassed many of Israel's usually staunch congressional supporters to the point where they are likely to be silent or offer only pro-forma defenses of Israel's behavior.

So far, however, the signs from Jerusalem are that the Israelis not only are not listening but are also continuing to misread Washing-ton's intentions. Washington Post correspondent William Claiborne reported Monday that Israeli officials regard the administration's

Brezhnev Presses U.S. to Return to 'Normal Relations'

WASHINGTON - The Soviet Union and the United States should abandon "the senseless arms race" and "return to the path of normal relations," says Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

The Associated Press

Responding to written questions from NBC chief diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb, the Soviet eader said the current arms negotistions that the two nations are holding in Geneva "will determine whether the danger of outbreak of nuclear war will increase or de-

Mr. Brezhnev, the network said Monday, expressed a concern that his country and the United States are sliding toward a confrontation. The dangerous zeal in stepping up the arms race must be curbed," he said.

"It is necessary to reduce the heat of the tensions, to extinguish the dangerous hotbeds of crisis situations, to abandon the policy of the senseless arms race and to return to the path of normal rela-

tions between states," he said.
"Artificial obstacles" are preventing the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations, said Mr. Brozhnev, adding that his country is ready to resume strategic arms control negotiations, according to NBC.

Mexico Triples Price For Regular Gasoline

The Associated Press MEXICO CITY - The price of regular gasoline in Mexico is being tripled, effective immediately, from 36 cents a gallon to \$1.08 a gallon, the state petroleum monopoly Pemex announced.

The price of low-lead or premium gasoline will go from a current level of about \$1.08 to almost \$1.80 a gallon. Diesel fuel prices will jump from 16 cents to 36 cents a gallon, Pemex said Monday.

In addition, the diplomatic in-

Apparently on the basis of these conciliatory moves, France said last week that Col. Qadhafi no longer is seeking to destabilize other countries and pledged to im-prove its relations with Libya, which had been strained to the breaking point by the burning of the French Embassy in Tripoli in

The momentum of Libyan polivisers, estimated here to number about 3,000, are present throughout the Libyan armed forces, in-

"This means they are in a position to exercise considerable influence in military matters," a

Aside from whatever leverage

(Continued from Page 1)

"the overall situation in the Middle East" as unacceptable linkage to other aspects of Israeli policy.
Such linkage exists, U.S. officials have conceded, to the extent that Washington wants to see Israel make a sincere try at progress in such important elements of the Mideast peace process as the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. In the same way, Washington has made clear that it would not want the buildup of military forces in northern Israel to lead to an unprovoked attack on the Palestine

Liberation Organization units in southern Lebanon. Since the administration concedes privately that it would be politically unrealistic to expect israel to rescind the Golan annexation, it adopted the "overall situation" standard so that the strategic cooperation agreement could be revived even if Israel makes only a cosmetic gesture about the Golan Heights.

New Support for Begin TEL AVIV (AP) - Mr. Begin

won the support of the three-mem-ber rightist Tehiya party on Tues-day, all but assuring the defeat of a no-confidence vote over his han-dling of U.S.-Israeli relations. The two-man Shinui faction pre-

sented the motion of no confidence over the handling of rela-tions with the United States following the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. However, with his own 61-seat coalition in the 120-member Knesset, plus Tehiya and possible support from the twoman Telem party, Mr. Begin was certain to win a majority in the vote, expected Wednesday.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 Syrians staged a protest demonstration on the Golan Heights border Tuesday to denounce the Israeli annexation. The crowd assembled near United Nations and Syrian military checkpoints and shouted insults at Israeli forces posted about

Former Follower Slays Sikh Leader

United Press Internationa NEW DELHI - A Sikh religious leader was assassinated by a former follower who was immediately shot and killed by the victim's bodyguard in a western suburb of New Delhi, the police said Tuesday.

Police Commissioner Pritam Singh Bhinder said Jathedar Santokh Singh, president of Delhi's Sikh religious shrine management committee, was shot Monday night at point-blank range when he emerged from a Sikh shrine after at-

tending a religious congregation.

Santokh Singh's bodyguard immediately shot the assailant, identified as Sohan Singh, a former follower of the Sikh leader.

Polish Situation Gives Vice President First Real Chance to Perform Job By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While President Reagan was relaxing at his residence in the White House last weekend, Vice President Bush was 100 yards away in the basement Situation Room in the West Wing, conferring about Poland with national security

and intelligence officials. Later Saturday morning, Mr. Bush presided over a review of Poland in the Cabinet Room. It was the fourth time in a week that he had conducted a highlevel meeting in Mr. Reagan's absence, performing a role originally contemplated in March when Mr. Reagan selected him as the coordinator of "crisis ement."

In fact, it was Mr. Bush who got the first call 10 days ago from Adm. James W. Nance, the acting national security adviser, about the unsettling and initially confusing reports from Poland. Mr. Bush then informed Mr. Reagan, who was at Camp David, Md.

Events Linciear The last week has marked the first time that Mr. Bush has per-

formed his "crisis management" role for an extended time. But

there has been a change from the original plans in March: a decision after the Polish situation crupted to shift the name of the unit under Mr. Bush from the "crisis management group" to the "special situation group."

"We didn't want to suggest that every time the group met, it was a crisis situation," said Edwin Meese 3d, the White House

Others said that the name change also underscored the administration's desire not to magnify the urgency of the Polish situation when it was still unclear just what was going on The special situation group

consists of everyone on the National Security Council, except for the president. Thus the key members Mr. Bush presided over were the secretaries of state and defense, the director of central intelligence, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Meese and the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker

By all accounts, Mr. Bush conducted the "SSG" meetings in a crisp, businesslike manner. "It was not a case of him spearheading policy decisions in any dynamic, aggressive way," said a White House official.
"Bush feels that the role of the vice president is not to get out front, but to be low key about

No. 2 Man

Meanwhile, with Mr. Bush pushed toward center stage, Adm. Nance also found himself in the middle of things. A former aide to Sen, Jesse Helms, the conservative North Carolina Republican, the admiral never had a prominent role as the No. 2 man on the National Security Council staff until he began to fill in for Richard V. Allen in recent weeks.

Mr. Allen began a leave of ab-sence last month while the Justice Department investigated alleged inaccuracies in his imancial statement, and his acceptance of two watches from a Japanese friend last January. White House officials said

Adm. Nance was still a bit reticent at some meetings. For example, at one session with the president in the Cabinet Room, he declined to sit at the Cabinet table even though there were several chairs available.

But these same aides said he had performed exceedingly well by quickly providing written ma-

Białystok •

terial when asked, and proving himself responsive to requests. Top aides who had been comning privately that Mr. Allen was a poor administrator were among those who praised the ad-

Mr. Allen's fate has yet to be decided. One of Mr. Reagan's aides said recently that his chances of returning to his old job seemed to be diminishing. Recent conversations with

various officials, however, suggest that the leading candidate to replace him is not Adm. Nance, but William P. Clark, the deputy secretary of state. Mr. Clark is a longtime friend of the president and a former justice of the California Supreme Court.

Others Absent

When word of the Polish crisis arrived, Secretary of state Alex-ander M. Haig Jr. was asleep in Brussels, Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was asleep in Lon-don, and Mr. Meese was in Hawaii, where he was on a combination business and pleasure trip at a conference of Hawaiian state legislators in Honolulu. Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger returned to Washington immedi-

ately, and Mr. Meese arrived the following Wednesday. Not until

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

Kamenske, 54, comes after a peri-

od of internal turmoil in the organ-

ization growing out of what jour-

nalists in the network saw as an increasing tendency on the part of the Reagan administration to

stress the propaganda or commen-

On Jan. 3 Mr. Kamenske is due to join Cable News Network as

senior news editor in Washington,

tary function of the Voice.



U.S. Vice President Bush

Thursday did Mr. Reagan issue his first extensive comment on Poland — a stern declaration that the United States was not so "naive" as to doubt that the Soviet Union fully supported the crackdown.

White House officials, however, maintain that any delay in producing a firm comment on the simution resulted, not from top aides being scattered, but from the initial fragmentary in-

"The first two or three days

Voice of America News Director

we had very little information available," said an administra-tion official. "We decided to be very cautious in what we said. and not to say things that might turn out to be false.

"It's ironic that some of the same people who said Ronald Reagan is a hawk or a warmonger are now saying that he should have made stronger statements on Poland," he said. "To make such a claim shows no understanding of the importance of erring on the side of caution."

Sources Say Banks Reject Polish Loans

ZURICH --- Western banks have decided to reject a Polish request for \$350 million of bridging finance to help Warsaw meet interest payments due this year on out-standing debt, banking sources here and in Frankfurt said Tues-

day.

The sources said a working group of eight leading European and U.S. banks, which met here Monday, now will seek to find out what the Polish side plans to do in the light of the rejection.

Agreement Unsigned

The eight key Western banks represented at Monday's meeting were West Germany's Dresdner Bank, one of the biggest creditors; Barclays Bank International and Lloyds Bank International of London; Austria's Credit Anstalt; France's Banque Nationale de Paris; the Swiss Bank Corp.; Citicorp

and the Bank of America. Poland's announcement that it cannot meet the interest payment due next week without new loans could jeopardize an agreement reached earlier this mouth, but not yet signed, covering \$2.4 billion, or roughly 95 percent of the principal scheduled to be paid to Western banks during the first three quarposition that restoring the strategic ters of 1981.

Some banks have threatened to repudiate the agreement if the interest payment is not made. The sources said the aim of contacting the Polish side will be to find out if the Polish foreign trade

terest due on the debt. This was a condition made by Western banks in an agreement worked out earlier this year to reschedule principal due for repayment in the last three quarters of

bank, Bank Handlowy, will pay in-

Telexes to 22 Banks

At the beginning of last week Bank Handlowy sent telexes to 22 banks asking for \$350 million of bridging finance to help pay the interest, estimated at around \$450

All eight banks attending Mon-

day's meeting have decided to reject the demand, and the others approached will do likewise, the sources said, A member of the working group will now try to find out what the Poles plan to do about the interest

payments in light of the refusals, they said. We are putting the ball back in the Polish court," one source said. The working group does not plan to make any further recom-mendations to the 20-bank multinational task force that negotiated the agreement until the Polish side

sources said. Pressure Suggested

makes its attitude known, the

Some bankers earlier had sug-gested pressure be put on the Soviet Union to help Poland meet the promised interest payments, they

The working group considers the rescheduling agreement to be still valid and Monday's meeting was partly devoted to technical work preparing for its eventual signing they said. British, Swiss and American

bankers have said that they did not want to increase their Polish exposure by lending any more money. American bankers have been reluctant to make new loans to Poland since 1976. As a result, their share of the bank debt dropped from 25 percent to less than 10 percent, or about \$1.3 billion.

U.S. Leftist Is Released After 11 Months in Jail

United Press International NEW YORK — Cathlyn Wilkerson, a former Weather Underground member, was freed from jail Tuesday after serving 11 months of a one- to three-year sentence for posession of dynamite.

Her conviction stemmed from a March 6, 1970, explosion in a Greenwich Village townhouse that resulted in the death of three of Miss Wilkerson's comrades in the Weather Underground. Police said the leftist group was using the townhouse as a bomb factory.



West Germany Fears Move On Poland Might Hurt Role

(Continued from Page 1) could not be definitively evaluated.

The essential difference of opinion between the West Germans, on one hand, and the Americans and French on the other, was about whether the Polish military leadership had any margin for maneuver outside Soviet direced in its conviction that it did this was reason enough, it was said, not to create a fait accompli with sanctions that would remove any Soviet interest in avoiding open intervention.

The thinking of the Social Democratic-led government and that of the general public appears to come together in the still-unspoken awareness that any direct sanc-tions against the Polish military regime, the Soviet Union, or the Warsaw Pact will finally foreclose on the 10-year détente period in which West Germany has been able to improve its relations with

Eastern Europe and assume a

dominating trade position there. tion, the West Germans have urged that the West hold out on its judgments on Poland for even a matter of a few weeks. One official in Bonn said that the government felt that sanctions might mean a return to Cold War circumstances in which West Berlin would again become vulnerable and the entire East-West German border a source of tensions. Moreover, he said, the country might have to contend with a vast and devastating outflow of capital if an atmosphere of beightened tension were not avoid-

The country's leading non-Socialist editorial voice, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. Tues-day explained the lack of willing-

France, Algeria Reach Gas Accord

PARIS - Algeria and France have agreed on a new price structure for the purchase of Algerian gas, ending a 22-month dispute that strained relations between Paris and Algiers, a spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry announced.

The spokesman declined to disclose the new price figures, but he said that the agreement was reached Sunday between the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, and the Algerian foreign minister, Mohammed Seddik Benyahia.

Under a new contract that the spokesman said should be negotiated by the end of next month, France will buy about 9 billion cubic meters of Algerian natural gas a year. The current 4 billion cubic meters represent 15 percent of French needs.

Record Award in Britain

United Press Intern LONDON - A High Court judge Monday awarded a record £414,563 (about \$775,200) for per-sonal injuries to Mrs. Carol Browne, 38, who was given a permanently paralyzing spinal injec-tion while giving birth to her son.

ness of the government and much of the country to point out the So-viet Union as the cause of the events in Poland as part of a methodical thought process.

Following such reasoning, the newspaper said, the Russians must not be too deeply bound into the rape of Poland, or a danlight: that the process of détente once again has not withstood profound examination."

U.S. Aide Meets Lams

BRUSSELS (Renters) - U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, who is touring Western Europe to review options available to the West over Poland, met Tuesday with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, an official spokesman said.

The meeting took place as the North Atlantic alliance was still weighing restricting food and other aid to Poland because of the worsening situation there. Mr. Eagleburger is visiting Western capitals to seek agreement on a coordinated approach on Poland.

Reports From Poland Cite

Markuszewski, a film director. There were conflicting reports on the condition of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, who had been under house arrest at a villa near

But Polish Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, who conferred with the pope at the Vatican on Tuesday, was quoted by a newspaper in Finland as saying that Mr. Walesa was "physically well" when visited by a church representative two days earlier.

Ordeals of Prisoners

The radio reported that Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, said at a news conference that Mr. Walesa would be released "as soon as the situation in the country per-

A forbidding account of ordeals undergone by some Polish detainees — variously estimated at between 15,000 and 75,000 — was contained in the latest reports

Sources quoted students as saying that prisoners in the camps had been beaten in a "health run" - a Polish term for running the gauntlet. It was used in Radom during disorders in 1976 against higher food prices, when hundreds of workers were forced to run between two lines of militiamen who lashed them with batons.

the television company announced Monday. Mr. Kamenske, who had been with the Voice for 26 years, broke down in tears when telling the staff

Monday about his resignation. He was widely credited with framing the 1976 charter that sought to guarantee newsroom independence from any management attempts to interfere with the work of journal-

R. Peter Straus; who was director of the Voice during the early years of the Carter administration, said Monday of Mr. Kamenske "He is one of the most remarkable, experienced and honest of newsmen, fiercely dedicated to the in-tegrity of the profession."

Mr. Kamenske was privately known to be critical of the policy direction coming from the office of Charles Z. Wick, the director of the United States International Communication Agency, the Voice's parent agency. He had also expressed reservations about reorganization being undertaken within the network by its new director, James B. Conkling, a for-mer entertainment industry businessman who was appointed this

year by President Reagan. Mr. Kamenske had reportedly quarreled on at least one occasion with Mr. Conkling over coverage of a State Department report, The commentary function of the network, which is expected to disseminate Washington's views - is charged in the charter with broad-

Radom, about 60 miles (100 ki-

lometers) south of Warsaw, is a

center of the armaments and air-

craft industry and a stronghold of

Solidarity. Reports from Warsaw

said that Radom had been cor-

doned off since the military take-

Poles were concerned that the

security blackout could be conceal-

ing a repetition of the 1976 distur-

bances in Radom, where many of the internal security officers who suppressed the earlier disorders

were still in office, the reports said.

said the authorities had quietly re-

buked the Radom officials for

showing excessive zeal in stamping

basic rights. In a letter to the Polish leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzel-

ski, it said mass roundups and

summary trials violated interna-

Pope to Visit Gabon.

Nigeria in February

The Associated Press

It will be the pontiff's first visit

tional principles.

Solidarity sources in the West

Resistance, Cruel Ordeal

(Continued from Page 1)

journalists' association, and Jerzy

The Italian newspaper Stampa Sera, based in Turin, said that reports reaching Paris by private channels said that Mr. Walesa had tried to escape from the guest house and may have been transferred to a prison. There were no

further details, and no sources were cited for the reports. Western sources in Stockholm said he was unwell and "imprisoned in complete isolation."

out worker unrest in 1976 but that none of them had been disciplined In London, the human rights orappealed Tuesday for the release ganization Amnesty International of "prisoners of conscience" — all those interned, arrested or imprisoned for the nonviolent exercise of

reaching the West.

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II will visit Nigeria and Gabon on a weeklong voyage in February, the Varican has announced. abroad since he was wounded in an assassination attempt in May and his 10th since he was elected pope in October, 1978. The pope visited six countries in Africa but not Nigeria or Gabon - in

In an interview Monday, howev-WASHINGTON - The director of the Voice of America's news dier, Mr. Kamenske said that he leaves the Voice feeling confident vision, a strong advocate of journalistic independence for the agenthat it will weather its recent upcy, has resigned. The departure of Bernard H.

"The current situation in Poland has shown how crucial we are as a news organization," Kamenske said. "Throughout the crisis Mr. Conkling has seemed very supportive and helpful."

Referring to several recent appointments at the Voice, Mr. Kamenske said, "I think these peotry. I happen to believe its greatest

Resigns After Reports of Turmoil strength is the idealism of our syscasting "accurate, objective and tem - and that includes press

freedom. "I believe I have taken the issue as far as it can be brought," be said, in talking about his move to the cable network. "I was born a newsman. I lived a newsman and I

will die a newsman. Alan Hell, chief of the news and current affairs office, said in a cable to Voice of America correspondents announcing Mr. Kamenske's resignation, "As the principal behind-the-scenes architect of the charter legislation five years ago, Bernie left an indelible legacy."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Danish Premier to Attempt Cabinet

COPENHAGEN - Premier Anker Joergensen, Denmark's Social Democratic leader, said Tuesday he had accepted Queen Margrethe's quest to try to form a new minority government.

His new Cabinet was not expected to be formed until after Christmas and was likely to be either a purely Social Democratic one or a coalition of the Social Democrats and the small centrist Liberal Party. The queen asked Mr. loergensen to try to form a government after a second round of talks with representatives of the nine parties returned to the new Folketing (parliament) in the inconclusive Dec. 8 general elec-

tion, parliamentary sources said.

Welsh MP Joins Social Democrats LONDON — Britain's opposition Labor Party, torn by quarrels between moderate and left-wing factions, suffered another setback Tuesday when one more member of Parliament defected to the Social Demo-

Edynfed Hudson Davies from Wales said the Labor Party had become "a two-headed monster bent on devouring itself" and announced he was quitting to become the 28th Social Democrat in the 635-seat House of He was the 26th Labor parliamentarian to desert to the SDP, which

has formed an alliance with the Liberals and is emerging as a serious

threat to the entrenched two-party system.

Judge Postpones Trial of Hinckley

WASHINGTON — A judge has postponed the trial of John W. Hinck-ley Jr., charged with trying to assassinate President Reagan on March 30, a Justice Department official said Tuesday. He said the trial, due to open on Jan. 4, had been delayed because of a government appeal on a lower court ruling barring the use in the trial of documents seized from Mr. Hinckley's prison cell and statements he made on the day of his arrest. The government wants to use the material to counter Mr. Hinckley's claim that he was insane at the time of the

shooting outside a Washington hotel. A new trial date will be set after the appeals court issues its decision, which might not be until February, the official said.

Williams Abscam Conviction Upheld The Associated Press NEW YORK — A federal judge on Tuesday rejected an attempt by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. to have his Abseam conviction for bribery

and conspiracy overturned on grounds that the government violated due In a monthlong trial last April, government lawyers contended that Sen. Williams accepted a free, hidden 18-percent share in a Virginia titanium mine in return for his agreement to get government contracts for the mine. The purchase of the mine was to be financed by a \$100-million loan from Sheikh Yassir Habib, a nonexistent Arab impersonat-

ed by an FBI agent. Sen. Williams, a New Jersey Democrat, was convicted in May. He was the seventh member of Congress and the only senator to be convicted of political corruption in the FBI undercover operation known as Abseam. Debate on his expulsion from the Senate has been scheduled for early in 1982. Sen. Williams has maintained that Abscam amounted to overreaching and government misconduct.

Turkish Premier Shuffles Cabinet

ANKARA — Turkey's military-backed government was reshuffled Tuesday when four ministers resigned and new appointments were made amid reports saying that more changes would be made in the near future. The four ministers were in charge of customs and monopolies, health, industry and energy and natural resources.

Premier Bulend Ulusu hinted at the reshuffle in October by saying that he would understand if "any of my ministers excuses himself because of weariness." However, despite the continuous press queries no

Cabinet ministers expressed fatigue during the last two months. Although the announcement made by the premier said that the head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, "had accepted the resignations of the four ministers," the ministers themselves said that they were surprised by this

Donovan Asks Special Investigation

WASHINGTON - Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan asked Tuesday that a special prosecutor be appointed to investigate allegations that he and his former construction company made illegal payments to a union official. He said that he was tired of being "besieged by false statements, leaks and innuendo."

Mr. Donovan said at a hastily scheduled press conference that he had written Attorney General William French Smith to ask him to appoint the prosecutor to investigate the allegations. The labor secretary denied that he or his company had ever done anything illegal.

S. Def

Weinberger Stresses Need for Japan to Lift Its Share of Defense

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has arged the Japanese to acquire enough military power to defend their nation up to 1,000 miles

It was the most specific and forceful public statement yet from the Reagan administration that Ja-pan should pick up a greater share of the burden of its defense.

The request Monday seemed certain to generate even more resistance from the Japanese, who have steadily opposed efforts by successive U.S. administrations to have Japan assume more responsibility for the defense of the West-

But senior officials in the Pentagon said that the administration had assigned high priority in 1982 to getting Japan and allies of the Umited States in Europe to increase their military strength. The officials pointed to a speech by the U.S. ambassador in West Germany, Arthur F. Burns, earlier this month in which he suggested that the United States would withdraw its troops from Europe if the allies were not more forthcoming in con-tributions to their own defense.

Reference to Troops

Mr. Burns, m an annual Association, referred to the 350,000 U.S. troops stationed in and around Eu-ope saying. They will not stay if they are not welcome."

He said that if Europeans were not willing to reaffirm their alli-ance with the United States, "there may well be a growing sentiment in America to turn back upon itself and let Europe depend for its security and freedom upon its own resources or upon Soviet good

Mr. Weinberger, who was interviewed by the Japan Broadcasting Corp. for an hour via satellite, spoke in the same vein but was less pointed. "My only concern in all of these matters," he said, "is that we not get a situation in which public opinion in the United States would feel that there was not sufficient effort being made."

Noting the distaste of the Japanese for military expenditures, Mr. Weinberger reviewed what he considered to be the threat from the Soviet Union and called on Japanese leaders to persuade the Japa-

Reluctance by Leaders

"It seems to me the essence of leadership to point out these facts, even though they may initially be felt to be unpopular," Mr. Weinberger said. Few Japanese premiers or other leading officials have yet been willing to urge Japan to

increase its military power.

plaint, which is that the United States is not specific in the military

contributions it wants from Japan.

Mr. Weinberger's remarks also represented a shift in U.S. tactics toward Japan on the defense issue. Before. U.S. officials often cited Japan's low rate of military spending and urged that Tokyo spend

script of which was made available at the Pentagon, Mr. Weinberger said: "The allocation of Japan's said: "The anocation of Japan's defense expenditures is clearly a matter for the Japanese government and the Japanese people." He said, "What we are talking about is the allocation of proper

Matter for Government

"How Japan fulfills its part of the cost-sharing, its portion of the defense burden," Mr. Weinberger said, "is very clearly a matter for the Japanese government to decide itself. But it may well require an additional defensive expenditure, just as our additions to our defensive strength are clearly requiring a substantial increase in American total expenditures."

In pointing out what the Reagan administration wants from Japan, Mr. Weinberger said, "That would be to provide for the self-defense of the Japanese islands and defense of the airspace and the sealanes up to a thousand miles from

mer ambassador to Saigon and Co-penhagen. He said he was delight-That would include the entire Sea of Japan through which the Soviet surface and submarine fleet must pass from its base at Vladivostok to reach the open Pacific. The Japanese could bottle up the Soviet fleet the substitute of the substitute fleet. as his successor. "Sir Edward has outstanding qualifications to serve Soviet fleet by closing four relatively narrow exits. A fifth, north of the island of Sakhalin, is difficult to navigate.

Mr. Weinberger said that the United States "will be increasing, without any question, in a substan-tial way, our Pacific-based naval strength - carriers, aircraft, submarines - and this will of course be a direct, immediate benefit to

the defense of Japan."

He also said that there had been no thought that Japan would as-Murray's tenure were illegal immi-gration from mainland Chins and sume a military role in the Indian Ocean but rather that it would take over its own self-defense so that U.S. forces would be freed for duty in the Indian Ocean and "in in camps in the colony.

Sir Edward, a graduate of London University's School of Orienareas far from Japan which nevertheless are areas which, because of

the Soviet strength, present an ultital and African Studies, joined the mate threat to Japan." Foreign Office in 1947. The defense secretary said the In 1949, while serving in Peking, he was a hero of the HMS United States was prepared to help Japan to acquire the weapons Amethyst episode, going alone behind battle lines to negotiate the release of the British frigate, needed. He said. "When it is determined, for example, that Japan trapped in the Yangtze River durwould need a new anti-submarine

ing the Chinese civil conflict. plane or a new anti-submarine capability, torpedoes, something of that kind, then if we had it we Sir Edward has also served in Washington and New York. Since out the administration's desires for Japan could manufacture it and deputy undersecretary of state at a greater military contribution wanted to do that, that would be the Foreign and Commonwealth



eign minister, Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, said Tuesday that "a number of countries" have privateexpressed willingness to help strengthen non-Communist Cambodian groups resisting the Viet-namese occupation of their home-

Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie made the remark in a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to Thailand in which he and 48 Malaysian ambassadors in posts around the world toured refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie also expressed confidence that a coalition government of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian groups would emerge despite recent indications that the most powerful faction, the deposed Khmer Rouge regime, is resisting coalition proposals put for-ward by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Taking a somewhat softer line

than in his past statements on the subject, Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie said it was "not necessary" that Malaysia itself help arm the two non-Communist resistance factions, the Khmer People's National Liberation From led by former Cambodian Premier Son Sann and a group headed by Prince Noro-dom Sihanouk, the former head of

Asked if he had received any indications that countries outside the association — made up of In-donesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — would supply financial or military aid to the non-Communist groups, the Malaysian foreign minister said, There are a number of countries willing to do this, but I shall not name them." He said the assurances were given "in confi-

However, he indicated that the countries were Western nations. and he said the willingness to give aid did not depend on formation of a coalition

ASEAN has promoted a coalition under the banner of the Kinner Rouge government to in-crease pressure on Hanoi to withdraw its estimated 200,000 troops from Cambodia. Although driven from power nearly three years ago and discredited internationally because of its reported massacre of thousands of Cambodians from 1975 to 1979, the Khmer Rouge regime known as Democratic Kampuchea retains UN recognition as Cambodia's legal government. In a meeting on Dec. 10, ASEAN foreign ministers en-

dorsed proposals that tend to favor the non-Communist groups by al-lowing them to keep their separate identifies in a loose coalition with

the Khmer Rouge.

The association's aim is to build persuade the Vietnamese that they can withdraw from Cambodia without handing power back to the 30,000 to 40,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas. The Khmer Rouge is supported by China, Hanoi's most

Khmer Rouge Wants Time

Both Mr. Son Sann and Prince hanouk have accepted the SEAN proposals, but Khmer Rouge leaders have asked for two months to consider them and con-

sult their followers. In recent days, the clandestine Khmer Rouge radio has been broadcasting the purported results of these consultations, in which various military units were said to have agreed that a loose coalition would not strengthen resistance to the Vietnames

Instead, they reportedly have supported proposals for a more tightly structured coalition government comprised of a three-member state presidium, a premier and eight ministerial posts, plus a three-member "military coordinating committee."

Mr. Son Sann dissociated himself from such a coalition because, he said, it would allow the Khmer

Rouge to "swallow up" his faction, which claims 9,000 fighters.

According to Western diplomats, the Khmer Rouge appears to be laying the groundwork to reject the ASEAN-backed coalition and offer counterproposals closer to the original concept.

However, Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie put a different interpretation Tuesday on the Khmer Rouge "consultations." insisting that the leaders needed to go through this exercise to persuade followers lighting in Cambodia to go slong with ASEAN's ideas.

"If they wanted to reject it, they could have rejected it out of hand already," Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie said. "It's never been in their style to do this." He added that ASEAN had not even discussed the possibility of Khmer Rouge rejection of

Mr. Ghazali bin Shafie said the

French Aide to Visit Cairo

PARIS -- Claude Cheysson, France's external relations minister, who was in Israel earlier this month, will make an official visit to Egypt on Jan. 2 and 3, a spokesman for his ministry said Tuesday.

Canadian Town Is Really in Dire Straits

NEW DUNDEE, Ontario A town that changed its name to "Dire Straits" because Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said only the most hard-pressed cities would receive help now says it will secede from Canada to qualify for aid to Third World countries.

The constitution of the proposed city-state has been post-ed in a local tavern and Dire Straitsians have invited other Canadians — "canoe people" — to stream in and benefit from international aid to impoverished countries.

Gerhard Hess, a Dire Straits city councilman, said that the council decided to secede early this month but only recently got around to publicizing the

The town, originally New Dundee, has a population of about 1,000. It gained prominence three months ago when residents altered its name after Mr. Trudean warned that his government's budget would help only those Canadians who found themselves in "absolute dire straits."

purpose of Monday's border tour was to give his envoys first-hand knowledge of the Cambodian problem and to "demonstrate solidarity with Thailand."

Policy of Leniency

BANGKOK (AP) — Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of Phnom Penh's ruling Communist Party, said at the third congress of the Cambodian Front for National Construction that the organization is ready to be lenient to opponents of the regime, the Vietnam News Agency reported Tuesday.

Mr. Chea Sim, who is president of the front, which acts to mobilize support for the Phnom Penh 20vernment, said, "The front is ready to be lement to the strayed people even if they have committed crimes against the motherland but who are sincerely repentant and wish to return to the fold of the country to lead an honest life."

"Our people's strategic task is to closely unite with Vietnam and Laos, our two fraternal countries in the Indochinese peninsula," and strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union, the agency quoted him

as saying.
He said his government wanted friendship and cooperation with all: countries - particularly in Southeast Asia - but he criticized what he called Thailand's hostile

China's Zhao Says U.S. Is Meddling in Korea

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service
PEKING — Chinese Premier
Zhao Ziyang has blamed the United States for contributing to insta-bility in Northeast Asia by perpe-tuating the division of the Korean peninsula, according to reports of his visit to North Korea published in the official Chinese press.

Mr. Zhao left Peking on Sunday for Pyongyang on an official fourday visit that has received wide coverage here. The trip was in return for an official visit that North Korean Premier Li Jong Ok made here last January.

At a banquet given in Pyon-gyang on Sunday night by Mr. Li, the Chinese premier was quoted by the Chinese news agency as charg-ing that the United States was responsible for the division of Korea into two opposing countries.

The continued existence of this abnormal situation is the result of the presence of U.S. troop into South Korea and the wanton intervention of the U.S. in the internal affairs of Korea. This is a major factor in the instability of North-east Asia," Mr. Zhao told the North Koreans in a speech.

'No Foreign Interference'

"We maintain that the internal affairs of a country ought to be settled by the people of that coun-try themselves and no foreign in-terference is allowed. The Chinese government and people firmly support the just position of the Kore-an people calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and opposing the creation of 'two Koreas,' "he said.

Mr. Zhao's remarks were consistent with previous Chinese pronouncements, in which Peking has fully backed Pyongyang in its opposition to the government in Seoul. But the prominence given his visit comes at a time when the Chinese have also increased their criticism of the United States for its reported plans to sell new military fighters to the Nationalist government in Taiwan,

Last week, Deng Xiaoping, the deputy chairman of the Communist Party who is widely viewed as China's most powerful official, told editors from Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency that if mili-tary sales to Taiwan went through, we shall react sharply. China will not swallow this. This is interference in our internal affairs." His words echoed what some

Chinese officials have said privately Mr. Deng added, "Official American representatives tell us that no decision has yet been made on this question. We told them our opinion very clearly."

Mr. Zhao's visit to Korea has

Peking's strategy of improving ties with most of its neighbors. Last week, an initial round of border talks between China and India ended in Peking with no real prog-ress on their disputed frontier but with both sides pledging to continue discussions. Earlier, a military. delegation visited Pakistan.

The Chinese are still reviewing an offer made by the Soviet Union last September to resume their stalled border talks. While the Chinese have not yet rejected the offer, Mr. Deng reportedly told the Yugoslay editors that he doubted such talks would lead anywhere. China is on even worse terms with Vietnam, its southern neighbor... following their border war in early

Some Peking-based diplomats expressed a belief that Mr. Zhao, in going to Pyongyang, was dis-playing China's concern that the North Koreans not tilt toward the Soviet Union. The criticism of the United States would help offset. the impression that the North Koreans might have received of a growing friendship between Pe-king and Washington.

Paisley Attacks U.S. Suggestion He Backs Force

New York Times Service New York Times Service
BELFAST — The Rev. lan Paisley, angry at the cancellation of his
U.S. visa, said that be "utterly repudiated" the suggestion he had
encouraged violence.

"This treatment meted out to a member of the British House of Commons and the European Parliament contrasts sharply with the absolute freedom with which Irish-American supporters of the IRA come and go from this country without hindrance," Mr. Paisley declared in a statement Monday.

The trip that was planned for next month to arouse American sympathy for the Ulster Unionist cause, countering IRA propagan-da, will go ahead even without him, he said.

Earlier this fall, the State Department refused a visa to another member of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland, Owen Carron, a hard-line Republican who was elected last summer but has refused, as an anti-British protest, to take his seat.

Mr. Carron, a Catholic, was planning a fund-raising and speaking tour on behalf of groups that are thought to have close links

U.S. Deficit of \$210 Billion in '84 Projected by Congressional Office

By John M. Berry and Robert G. Kaiser

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON -- The Congressional Budget Office estimates that federal budget deficits will climb to about \$175 billion in 1983 and \$210 billion in 1984 unless spending is cut or taxes are raised from levels set in current law, con-

gressional sources say.

tisan warning by senators from de-pressed states in the Northeast and made by the administration. Midwest, have intensified pres-

The estimates, provided last week to congressional leaders and the Office of Management and Budget, are about \$25 billion and

The new figures, and a bipar- \$50 billion higher, respectively.

By Joanne Omang Washington Past Service

The nuclear industry considers the future of the intact Unit One

Finding that Met Ed deliberately misled regulators could mean disciplinary or even legal action against some management officials, and it could irreparably damage the image of managerial competence that the utility must have to win the commission's clearance to star up the undamaged reactor.

Under Commissioner Victor

But Mr. Stello, who probed Three Mile Island as the commis-

The congressional report how-

sures on President Reagan to raise taxes to hold down the deficits, something he said last week that he did not plan to do.

Panel Debates Startup At Three Mile Island

WASHINGTON - The question of "what did they know and when did they know it" during the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident has resurfaced in the Nuclear Regulatory Commisson's debate over a very pertinent issue: what to do about the plant's undamaged companion reactor, which has not been allowed to start up since the accident in 1979.

reactor crucial to the financial health of both the owner, Metro-politan Edison Co., and the entire industry because a precedent could

to start up the undamaged reactor.

Under Commissioner Victor Gilinsky's questioning, the commission's staff deputy executive director. Victor Stello, said Monday he "substantially agreed" with a congressional report earlier this year that the information was "knowingly" withheld.

But Mr. Stello, who probed

sion's enforcement chief, made a distinction that has clouded the issue. He said withholding informa-tion "knowingly" did not mean Met Ed did it "intentionally." Its employees did not volunteer some information because they were un-certain about what it meant and were reluctant to cast it in the

ever, says the withholding was de-liberate. A decision by the com-mission that the withholding was intentional would have broad re-

The utility has said that only starting up Unit One will save it from bankruptcy. The plant, very similar to Unit Two where the near-meltdown happened, was ready to begin operations the day the accident occurred but has remained closed. The commission has been it shut to undergo technihas kept it shut to undergo techni-cal changes and because of com-munity fears and questions from citizens' groups about Met Ed's

Unit Two cleanup, which will continue well into 1985, could cost Met Ed's parent company, General Public Utilities Inc., \$1 billion; ai rupiic Unities inc., \$1 billion; the idle Unit One costs millions a month in carrying charges. Meanwhile Met Ed has to buy expensive power from other utilities to supply its customers.

Spokesmen for the industry in-sist that no technical reason keeps

sist that no technical reason keeps
Unit One from operating and note
that three investigations, including
Mr. Stello's. have found no evidence that Met Ed hed.

But the congressional inquiry
found that Met Ed had given "misleading" information more reassuring on plant conditions "than
what the managers themselves believed and what was in fact the
case."

At the hearing Monday, com-mission staff members revealed another problem at Three Mile Is-land: Some of the unused Unit One reactor's steam generator tubes are leaking. They estimated that it would take two months to find the cause and to check the other tubes, possibly extending the estimated March date by which the reactor could be physically ready to start, the staff said.

Sir Edward Youde

U.K. Names

Governor of

Hong Kong

LONDON - Sir Edward Youde, 57, a career diplomat and

former British ambassador to Chi-

na has been appointed the next governor of Hong Kong, the gov-

Sir Edward will succeed Sir Murray Maclehose, 64, who retires April after 10 years as governor.

Sir Murray, the longest serving

governor of Hong Kong, is a for-

ed with the choice of Sir Edward

Hong Kong, where he is well known," he said.

Sir Edward, a finent Chinese speaker who has served four tours

in Peking and was ambassador

there from 1974-78, was widely

tipped for the £49,000 (\$91,630) a

Hong Kong, a 404-square mile ter-ntory with a population of 5 mil-

lion, expires in 1997.

Britain's lease from China of

One of its problems is uncertain-

ty over what will happen then. The other main difficulties during Sir

the arrival of a flood of Viet-

namese refugee boat people. About 16,000 boat people remain

year job.

ernment announced Tuesday.

The new pressures on the tax and deficit sides of the budget triangle came as 27 senators from the Northeast and Midwest, some of them strong conservatives and sup-porters of Mr. Reagan's economic program, warned that they would not continue to vote for cuts in federal spending programs vital to their regions while supporting en-ergy and military outlays that they say favor Southern and Western

On Tuesday, Mr. Reagan was to be given a proposal drafted by his aides for tax increases that would raise more than \$40 billion in 1983

[Mr. Reagan has begun to make tentative decisions about budget cuts for 1983, and a White House official stressed anew the presi-dent's opposition to tax increases, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[The White House deputy press secretary, Larry Speakes, said that the president would be "ratifying decisions that have been made at a lower level." He said that decisions would be made by Wednesday afternoon on 90 percent of the budget cuts for 1983. [As for reports that Mr. Reagan's advisers are urging him to raise taxes to cut the deficit, Mr. Speakes said, "The tax thing did not come up, will not come up. The president does not want to

raise taxes."] The president deliberately left his decision on taxes until after he has completed his review of the spending side of the budget. Seek-ing to influence some of those spending decisions, the 27 senators wrote Budget Director David A. Stockman to "advise you that we cannot continue to support a budget which exacts such a heavy toll on the Northeast-Midwest re-gion — an area of the country least fiscally capable of coping with re-duced federal funding."

Brisk Recovery

The Congressional Budget Office estimates of huge deficits in 1983 and 1984 are based on an economic forecast that envisions a brisk recovery from the present re-cession, but nevertheless sees unemployment, interest rates and inflation remaining higher than the administration assumes they will.

The deficit projections of all economic forecasters have risen sharply in recent weeks as the ex-



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Page 4 Wednesday, December 23, 1981

Begin vs. Washington:

The Real Issues Need Discussing

Waiting for the Fever to Pass

hostile to Israel.

ultimate substance.

misunderstanding.

The ugly row between Israel and the United States is not just about the "annexed" Golan Heights or the "suspended" memorandum of anti-Soviet cooperation. As is clear between the lines of Prime Minister Begin's intemperate name-calling, this is a resumption of the argument about the Palestinians and the West Bank. Begin and President Reagan evaded that issue when they met in September, and are paying the price of their irresponsibility.

They are now trying to hurt each other with their domestic publics. They had better stop before they cause real damage. And the only good way to stop is to face up squarely to the next stage of West Bank diplomacy. The Begin government is moving relentlessly toward annexing the West Bank. The Reagan administration is opposed, but has shied from sponsoring its own formula. What was true after the barren Reagan-Begin summit meeting three months ago remains true today: If the two leaders won't face the issue in moments of calm, the contradictions will only keep bursting upon them in crisis.

Begin gained nothing for Israeli security by annexing the Golan Heights. At most, he mollified some ultranationalists who resist evacuating Sinai. In American eyes, however, his action strengthened the Arabs who foresee no benefit from negotiating with Israel. And he did it cavalierly, as if America's opposition was not even worth debating.

Reagan struck back in a way calculated to hurt Begin without injuring Israel. By suspending the largely symbolic memorandum of cooperation, the president undermined Begin's ability to boast about strong backing at the White House.

Begin retaliated by crudely urging Ameri-

What an extraordinary statement by Mena-

chem Begin, responding to steps taken by the

United States after Israel annexed the Syrian

Golan Heights. What an extraordinary evo-

cation of the pride and paranoia of his peo-

ple, determined as they are never to be intim-

idated by a hostile world again. What an ex-

traordinary misreading of the purpose of

those steps taken by the Reagan administra-

tion, and of the temper of American opinion.

el rescind the law annexing Golan to the de-

mand of the Inquisition that Jews "rescind" their faith. There is no answering that kind of

fevered reach into the Jewish historical

psyche. It is possible only to wait until the

fever passes, until it is possible for the Israeli

government to understand what we think

most Americans would have it understand:

that the United States will remain true to Israel but that it expects Israel to yield, for

peace — only for peace — the territory it acquired in 1967. The United States has not

always been skillful and consistent in stating

this purpose, but no one in Israel or else-

Israel, says Mr. Begin, is no "vassal state," no "banana republic." His words carry the

hint that he might go to lengths as yet unforeseen to prove the point. His very intensi-

ty, however, betrays an awareness of what is

for Israel a reality terrible to contemplate.

Zionism is the Jewish people's assertion of

control over their own destiny. Yet some of

Chile's military chiefs have evidently decid-

ed that Washington will cause them no trou-

ble on human rights. On Dec. 10, which Pres-

ident Reagan joined in proclaiming as

Human Rights Day, they arrested three lead-

ers of Chile's Human Rights Commission.

Last August the junta showed comparable

brazenness when Jaime Castillo, the commis-

sion's president, was banished after a visit to

Chile by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate

to the United Nations. She was thus repaid

for urging improved ties with Santiago. The

more Chile persists in these jailings and ex-

pulsions, the more insulting the implied judg-

where should doubt it is there.

Mr. Begin compares the demand that Isra-

can Jews to resist Reagan. But he also betrayed a deeper anxiety - alluding to an American "demand" that the promised West Bank autonomy be voted on by the Arabs of East Jerusalem. Whatever the merits of that idea, it suggests that Washington has, at last, developed some of its own views about "autonomy" and decided to press them while the Camp David talks are still alive.

In other words, there are more urgent topics than who insulted whom more. Reagan had better develop a full West Bank position. test it against Begin's and decide with him how to manage their disagreements.

Begin, meanwhile, had better restrain his rhetoric. He has been trading barren lands for Israel's most precious asset: long-term American support. By now shouting that Israel can go it alone, he scorns a profoundly moral American commitment to defend Israel even beyond all customary calculations of national interests.

"Are we a vassal state of yours?" he asks. The answer is no, but Israel depends upon more American aid and weapons than are available to any other nation. This support sustains not only a vital military superiority but also a standard of living that emboldens a talented people to struggle on against great odds. Moreover, Israel depends on American power, which has not only prevented its iso-lation but gradually induced some of its enemies to consider peace.

Such dependency arouses resentment. But denying it cannot relieve the tension. "You are trying to make Israel a hostage," Begin cries. The fact is that Israel and the United States are hostage to each other, in a nobler enterprise than his tone allows.

Israel's policies, and especially some of Mr.

Begin's, have worked to make Israel ever

more dependent on the outside power, the

United States. This is happening, moreover,

precisely as the United States is being drawn

into deeper relations with states traditionally

There are in the United States certain ele-

ments, sure to be encouraged by some Arab ...

and European voices, ready to push this cri-

sis toward a final political confrontation be-

tween the United States and Israel. Mr. Be-

gin's overwrought words are likely to be cited

to propel the crisis along. But who needs this

sort of showdown? Who can wish either one

of these profoundly friendly and compatible

countries to humiliate the other? Mr. Begin,

by annexing the Golan, put the United States

in an impossible position with respect to its

Arab interests; he undercut a whole basis of

American support for Israel. The United

States' faults, as Mr. Begin enumerates them,

are by contrast faults of tone and style, worth

reflecting on and responding to, but not of

"rational arguments," by which he presuma-

bly means he is open to some kind of careful

mutual withdrawal to the pre-Golan status

quo. Surely he sees no good purpose for his

citizens in allowing Israel's relations with its

one true friend to be kept hostage to this

At the United Nations, U.S. delegates

have persistently voted against any censure

of Chile, on the ground that Latin America

has been invidiously singled out for censure.

But Latin democracies, in making the same

point, abstain. And in regional forums like

the Organization of American States, Wash-

ington has yet to utter a critical peep about

Chile, where a return to civilian rule is not

"Quiet" diplomacy is supposed to produce

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

even promised before the end of the decade.

reforms in anti-Communist tyrannies like

Chile. The arrests on Human Rights Day

show what the silent approach produces.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Begin pronounces himself still open to

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The writer, chairman of Israel's opposition Labor Party, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times before the annexation of the Golan Heights and the resulting souring of Israeli-U.S. relations.

TEL AVIV — "All happy families resemble one another, but each un-happy family is unhappy in its own way." So starts Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina." The unhappy family of the Middle East is indeed different from other unhappy families in other parts of the world.

The conflict among nations of the Middle East is not a confrontation between two parties. On every side there is more than one party and more than one posi-tion. The real problem is how to move toward peace, crossing through the variety of forces and conflicting positions.

Thirty years of uninterrupted hostility and hatred, including five wars, has aroused a great yearning for peace. But one may still wonder if there is enough wisdom, enough readiness to compromise,

to make peace. The beginnings of a real peace can be found in the Camp David agreement — an agreement that would not have been possible without a change of heart in Egypt, readiness to compromise on the part of Israel, direct involvement of the United States, a supportive European role and tacit tolerance by the Soviet Union.

In order to promote peace, the ties between Egypt and Israel must be deepened and enlarged. Peace will not remain alive unless it is carefully cultivated.

Egypt has good reasons to maintain

peace, because Cairo is encircled by pro-Soviet forces in Libya and in Ethiopia. Egypt should be allowed to deal with this problem while being assured of peace in the north on the Israeli front. The leading role that Egypt has played, both in achieving peace and in confronting Soviet involvement in Africa, should be recognized by the United States and Egypt should by the United States, and Egypt should enjoy a leadership position second to none in the judgment of Washington.

By Shimon Peres The Reagan administration's attempt to give strategic preference to Saudi Arabia, which is neither strong enough to stand in

One Israeli's Formula for the Middle East

the face of the Communist thrust nor accepted enough to lead the Arab world. may become a serious mistake. It is not contrary to either American or

Israeli interests to have Egypt resume its major role in the Arab world. We have to continue and put the second part of the Camp David agreement in effect, by relating the Palestinian autonomy plan to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank The negotiations for an autonomy

agreement are moving at a slow pace, and one may wonder if they will be concluded before April, when Israel will have to

> Egypt should enjoy a leadership position second to none in the eyes of Washington.

complete its withdrawal from the Sinai. There are some serious differences between Israel and Egypt over the nature of the self-governing authority that is the central issue of the autonomy talks. A written, even if partial, agreement is important before April in order to give some sense of progress. But a partial agreement may remain an agreement on paper without any real follow-up.

It may be wiser to grant autonomy to Gaza first as a promising step toward a fuller agreement between the two nations. This may demonstrate that Egypt is dealing with the Palestinian issue, not just with the Egyptian-Israeli relationship. It may be easier for Israel to consent to this, because in Gaza it does not have the complicated problems that exist on the West Bank, particularly as regards Jerusalem.

Further, should autonomy in Gaza be successful, it may build a readiness in the

West Bank to follow suit. Indeed, a Gazafirst policy may serve as an opening to a meaningful dialogue between Sandi Ara-bia and Israel itself. Israel would have nothing against a close relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia, provided it was based on a peaceful direction and not on the traditional Saudideclared policies that attempt to satisfy

Saudi Arabia's proposed eight-point plan was a complete failure, both in the Arab world and in Israeli public opinion. The plan was rejected by Arabs because it was perceived as an attempt to make peace with Israel. Israel was unable to accept it because it was very generous toward the most extreme demands of Ar-abs and too stingy in its considerations of the Israeli call for security. Moreover, there is not the slightest possibility that Israel could participate in negotiations based on such a Saudi dictate, no matter what royal cloth it is dressed in.

Both Washington and Jerusalem should indicate to the Saudis that, for the good of peace and probably for their own interests, the Saudis should select one of three courses for meaningful peace negotiations
— accept UN Resolution 242 as

an opening negotiating position; openly support the Camp David agreement; or declare readiness to negotiate without preconditions. In addition, the sensitive issue of the

future of the Gulf of Agaba needs to be discussed by the four countries that border on its shores: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel. It is vital that an accord for the future of this important waterway be reached, in order to keep it open and peaceful.
Only then will it be possible to turn to

the kingdom of Jordan. No matter what King Hussein declares publicly, he is, in fact, as lonely as a king may be. His alliance with Syria has failed, his relations with Egypt are poor, his connections with lrag are strained. Hussein should know that his greatest enemy is not Israel, as he

Mhile

11:00

may say, but the Palestine Liberation Organization, which never gave up and never will give up lordan as its major target. If there is somebody who wants to toppic the king of Jordan, it is not an Israeli protender, but Yasser Arafat.

Neither Israel nor Jordan can afford a PLO state based on terror with a Russian accent, residing between Jerusalem and Amman and posing a permanent danger to both nations. The Jordanians can come to the negotiating table with a Palestinian delegation that rejects terror and is ready

delegation that rejects terror and is readyto live in permanent peace with Israel.

If this comes to pass—and it is a big if
—the Middle East can begin to collect its
own resources to face the double danger
of foreign intervention by the Soviets and
internal conflicts fed by economic dissatisfaction. Movement toward peace can be accompanied by close economic coopera-tion based on open frontiers. Washington should promote such a pol-

icy and provide its good offices, as at Camp David, to have it come to pass. De-termination by Washington may bring the Europeans to contribute and impress the Saudis and Jordanians to partake in the attempt to turn an "unhappy family" into a family that enjoys the happiness of peace. Israel always has believed that peace, not war, is inevitable.

Christmas Tidings From the Kremlin, Yet Again

WASHINGTON — Two years ago the Russians gave out the Afghanistan crisis for Christmas, and this year it's the Polish crisis, both in the name of "peace and good will toward men." You would have thought their timing had improved, but failure seems to have gone to their heads.

It is hard to believe that the leaders of the Polish government, so aware of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the Polish pope, would choose to wage war on their own people just be-fore Christmas. But Moscow thinks mainly of military power.

The only logical explanation is that the Polish government was given an ultimatum by the Soviet government: Crush the rebellion

or we'll do it for you. Forget the Catholic faith, for, as Stalin once asked, "How many divisions has the pope?"

Sooner or later we will probably find out. Poland is not Afghanistan. The army can occupy the factories in Poland, but not the churches. The Poles won't sing "Backward Christian Soldiers." As even Harry Truman found out. you can't dig coal with bayonets.

For the moment, Poland may be stunned by the power of the Polish bureaucracy and the threat of the Soviet Army on its borders. Last week's military operation was clearly effective, and it obviously had been planned for a long time.

By James Reston

While talking with the Solidarity union leaders, and fussing with the others, the Polish and Soviet ap-parat was compiling lists of dissi-dents. Later, with military preci-sion, the Solidarity officials were picked up and stashed away in

Communications were cut off for the foreign press. Airports and railways were shut down after a short delay. The Swedish government, listening to the military-manned Polish National Radio Service, turned to local radio stations in the provinces and found they were silent. Even the ham radio operators had their sending and listening devices confiscated.

people. They are always being occupied and even amputated by the Germans or the Russians, but nev-Nobody who ever saw Warsaw

But the Poles are a different

when it was a pile of subble after the last world war and then went back and saw it restored in the central city, with all its beautiful symbols and streets and buildings from the past, could doubt the strength of the Polish will to preserve and resist.
In the early 1930s, Edward Kra-kowski, a Polish historian, wrote a

remarkable book called The Polish Nation and Its Place in Europe." He defined not the battles but the philosophy of his country. its spirit, its culture; he even tried to explain the soul of Poland, root-ed in the Catholic Church.

The French poet, Paul Valéry, reviewed that book and said some things that are relevant in Warsaw to the present struggle between the power of the military and the power of the spirit, between the physical and the imponderable.

reminds us that "the fate of mankind as a species depends profoundly on holding to our conviction of the pre-eminent values of spiritual events ... Poland today, considered in all her heroic past and ancestral culture, seems destined to continue her great civiliz-

ing and mediating role in Europe."

This is what Poland still hopes and what Moscow, terrified of freedom, fears. The question is how the Polish premier will make his way through the dilemma. Confronted by a choice between rebellion and economic chaos at home

he has sent out the troops and

rounded up the opposition.

The American government is deeply troubled about this tragedy, but the Russians have far more serious problems. How are they to increase industrial production in Poland with an angry and hungry work force? Will the flow of food from the West to Poland or even to the Soviet Union continue in the face of this military, political and intellectual suppression? How will the foreign debts of Poland, now smounting to over \$40 billion, be met when the country cannot even meet the interest payments?

These are problems for the bureaucracy of old men in the Kremlin. Poland is a symbol of the failure of the Communist economic process. Poland has a standard. of living almost as bad as Russia's. It is depending on the United States for grain, on Western Europe and Japan for modern technology, and on the police and the army to deal with the consequenc-

es of its failures.

The crisis in Poland has drama-tized this tragedy in the most starswer is to use military force, even at Christmas, which they forgot was a festival of peace in Poland and even in the secular, unbeliev-

ing nations of the West.

The irony is unmistakable. The British ambassador and his lady. gave a Christmas party in Washington Friday night at the embas-

-Letters-

Santa Leonid

George F. Will (IHT, Dec. 19-20) notes the "absence of outrage" among Western leaders over the Polish coup. Perhaps because, far from being outraged, they are secretly delighted? At last someone secretly delighted? At last someone is going to make an effort to get Poland's Western creditors (who obtained, I believe, extremely favorable terms from the previous Warsaw administration) off that rusting hook. If Jaruzelski has to hang a few Poles en route, that's real unfortunate, but the West's real unfortunate, but the West's economic interests come before

human rights. Another reason, I suggest, is that if Solidarity had continued to flourish, mortgage-ridden workers in the West might have become infected with the notion that there are other ways to organize society than on the basis of wage slavery. As it is, Brezhnev couldn't have given Wall Street a more thoughtgiven Wall Street a m ful Christmas present.

GEOFFREY MINISH.

Why the Surprise?

All but the naive or the ill-informed know that Poland is a oneparty police state set up at the end of the last war without the consent of the Polish people; and also that group together Sarajevo, Danzig no Communist state can tolerate democracy or freedom. So the question about the present events Houston.

And all but the naive or the illinformed have known all along that Israel would annex the Goian Heights, and in time the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as well.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON. Sierre, Switzerland.

So why all the surprise?

Libyan Dissidents

The Washington Post editorial "Pulling Ont of Libya" (IHT, Dec. 16) truly reflects the considered inion of all carnest Libyan dissidents in view of Europe's general attitude toward the present dicta-

torship in Libya.

To many Libyans, "democracy" is becoming a rather empty word, even outside Libyans. M.A. bin-GALBOON.

Culture Links

I am sure that your paper has al-ways influenced different people in different ways. I am writing to thank you for the positive influence that your paper had on my life. The articles on restaurants. art, books and music helped me maintain a link with a world that I might have lost. Thank you very LENA J. ADEBO.

Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editors

Other Opinion

U.S. Silence on Chile

A Condition for Western Aid

ment about Reagan's backbone.

Western governments have already categorically and correctly stated that there is no question of military action in support of Poland. This means that the only leverage left to the West is economic and financial. The Poles have said that their priority is greater freedom, not greater prosperity. They add that without greater freedom there can be no greater prosperity.

Further Western aid to an unreformed sys-

tem would merely mean throwing good money after bad. This has been the experience of the past 10 years and it should not be repeated. Western governments, in their own selfinterest as well as the good of Poland, should make clear to Warsaw and Moscow that future financial and economic assistance, of all kinds, will be forthcoming solely on the basis of a proven commitment to a resumption of the Polish reform process.

- From the Financial Times (London).

Dec. 23: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Rockefeller Assails Waste

NEW YORK - Mr. John D. Rockefeller has sounded a stern, earnest warning against the wasteful extravagance of the American people. He said: "We are regardless of the present and blind to the future, and disaster will be a check rein unless a temperate spirit replaces the prodigal impulses now prevailing in the national life. We are going entirely too fast. We are taking advantage of prosperity to be wasteful and extravagant, and we are not saving up for a rainy day. Great wealth is a terrible burden. It may be a great blessing or a great curse. The possession of great wealth, as a matter of fact, confers only a stewardship, so that the holder may do good to

his fellow men.

1931: Vatican Library Caves In

ROME - The entire right wing of the famous Vatican Library, consisting of three floors, has collapsed killing Professor Vattaso and burying at least four other persons and about 15,000 manuscripts and rare volumes. The pope was there only a few minutes before and his escape is considered miraculous. The accident is believed due to the collapse of some temporary scaffolding used in restoration work and it is feared that four workmen are still entombed in the debris. The ruined wing, built in 1559, was decorated with priceless frescoes, all of which have been destroyed. Some of the books on the walls are still on their shelves, but a large number of rare volumes have been ruined.

The Pressure on Moscow Is Gentle

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — At this writing the Soviet Army has not moved. But is it certain that it will need to move? There are 9 million members of Solidarity and their solidarity is renowned, and cer-tainly they outnumber the Polish armed units and police, who take their dirty instructions from Mos-cow. But the large size of the Polish dissident movement does not argue that it can overwhelm the

men with machine guns.
Advised that 100,000 American Germans would not tolerate America's entry into World War I on the side of France and England, Theo-dore Roosevelt is reputed to have observed icily that America had more than 100,000 lampposts. There are probably more lampposts in Poland on which to hang them than there are Poles

equipped to resist.

To be sure, as a practical matter the Polish Communists could not contain 9 million men and women. The weeks to come will tell us how highly honed are the skills of the very few in subjugating the very many. It is awful to ponder how many Poles would need to die before their oppressors stopped shooting, because of fatigue or

Who could end it? God, or the Soviet Union. The pressures on God, to judge from prayers being said around the world, are great. The pressures on the Soviet Union have hardly been unbearable.

At the extreme end of nonchalance, we have that brave old democrat, Helmut Schmidt. He traveled to East Germany, of all places, to stress that nothing hap-pening in Poland was important enough to affect his scheduled visit to his erstwhile countrymen in East Germany, who have not shown, in opposing their masters, the same courage as the Poles.

buster? And on the Voice of America? And the BBC?

It is high irony that when Mr. Schmidt arrived in East Germany,

the only people permitted to greet him were the tested agents of the Communists. So that while he walked about affecting informality and Gemitlichkeit, he found himself in a situation not all that different from what it would have been in Poland, or any tyrannical state: His reception was stage-

It is gratifying that in France, in Norway and in Holland significant numbers turned up to protest, for a change, not American efforts to help the West, but Communist efforts to kill the West.

Weakness

What about America? From Alexander Haig we heard confusing references to his certainty that the reforms effected by Solidarity would "continue." But it is precisely against those reforms that the Polish Communists have been or-dered to mobilize. Mr. Kissinger, on the air, predicted something very different from confident future reforms. He said it was altogether probable that, one year from now, Solidarity would have become nothing more than a Communist-run labor union. So much for the agony, the dreams, of a people struggling to be free.

It is, of course, at moments like this — indeed, this moment may prove to have been very nearly unique - that the organic weakness of the West becomes incandescent. What have we got, this side of atom bombs? Well, we have an affinity for human rights, and that is not to be underestimated as a source of power. And we have the overwhelming part of the world's economic wealth.

Why have we not, in the United Nations, programmed a theatrical, mind-arresting, heart-stopping file-

Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney

Why hasn't the West German-

sponsored consortium engaged in building a \$10-billion-plus gas line from Siberia to Western Europe

announced a suspension of its ac-tivity, pending developments in Poland? Why haven't the chiefs of government of the Western pow-ers, who have no excuse for not

having prepared for a contingency

more than one year in the making, announced a total economic boy-cott of the Soviet Union on the

plainspoken ground that the Soviet

Union controls the Polish military

Why the West cannot seem to

act is an aspect of a disease best

diagnosed by Whittaker Chambers

almost 30 years ago in his book "Witness." In Poland we see the best in the Western soul. Else-

where in the West, we cannot do

our part. Our irresolution may

prove terminally effective. A century hence the historians may

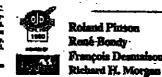
01981, Universal Press Syndicate.

and that the orders to shoot diss

dents were issued in Moscow?

Arthur Ochs Suzzbe Co-Chairmen

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sy, and we all sat around in the glow of the Christmas trees and sang carols, including the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin: "Peace on Earth and mercy mild, God and sinners reconciled." 0/981, The New York Times. in Poland is why they did not

in Nerte E ben

'White Christmas': Success Beyond Dreams



By Richard Harrington

Washington Post Service

Holiday Ion "

Holiday Ion" 'Holiday <u>Inn.</u>"

Crosby, who seldom waxed enthusiastic about any tune and who didn't want to sing this one in the first place because it might commercialize a very important day in his Catholic church, ended up singing it melliflu-ously: "I'm dreaming of a white Christmas/ With every Christmas card I write/May your days be merry and bright/And may all your mases be white.

To U.S. soldiers fighting World War II in distant lands, the song was a highly nostalgic reminder of home and the holiday season. It happened to hit the public at a time when American boys were all over the world," Ber-lin once said. "People interpreted it as a song of a homesick soldier — which I hadn't written at all. A peace song became a top war song. The public read things into it I never intended. Of course, I'm thankful they did."

"White Christmas" became a pop anthem for the 20th century, as inextricably tied to the season as "Silent Night." Crosby's version, which is still almost as popular as it was in the '40s, has sold more than 25 million copies. Overall, the song has sold 136.2 million copies in more than 550 versions, according to Berlin's publishing company. Almost 6 million copies of the sheet music have been sold. And that's in the Unites States

and Canada only.

"Holiday Inn" had been an original idea of Berlin's, dealing with a man who opened a hotel only on holidays, preferring to farm the rest of the year. "White Christmas," of course, marked one of the holidays. Crosby,

who recorded the song in 18 minutes, re-called its impact during the war. "So many young people were away and they'd hear this song and it would really affect them. I sang it many times in Europe in the field for the soldiers. They'd holler for it; they'd demand it and I'd sing it and they'd all out.

originally, the opening line was, "I'm sitting here in Beverly Hills, dreaming of a white Christmas." Berlin was loathe to change the words and did so only after being convinced by Decca Records founder Jack Kapp that the line would have little meaning to the rest of the world.

'Amusing Little Number

Crosby remembered the day Berlin first sang the song for him. "He thought it was a nice little song, or — as he said — I have an amusing little number here." When he demonstrates a song before a picture for the cast, director and everybody — you have to him to hear him. He has tremendous enthusiasm, but a tiny little voice and he plays a

kind of broken-down piano."
"White Christmas" reappeared three years later in another Crosby-Astaire film, "Blue Skies," which was little more than an anthology of 30 Berlin songs. In 1954, it provided the title for the most successful Berlin picture, this time teaming Crosby and Danny Kaye NBC paid \$1.5 million, an incredibly high figure for that era, to run it over their network once a year for three years, with an option for three more telecasts at \$700,000 a

And, of course, "White Christmas" was al-ways the last thing on Crosby's specials. He seldom let anyone sing it with him; it was his

The Twelve Days of Christmas Inflation

By David Kaye

NEW YORK — A suitor could go broke these inflationary days trying to buy all the items in the traditional song The Twelve Days of Christ-

If the lover followed the song, he or she would end up with a pear tree surrounded by 40 gold-en rings, at least 184 animals and scores of performers . . . plus a bill for more than \$185,000. Here's the breakdown on what

"true love" costs now: • The first day: A pear tree poes for about \$25 at Oser's Farm Garden Center in West Milford, N.J. Partridges are hard to come by, but the American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society says quail chicks cost about \$190

• The second day: Parrot World of Paterson, N.J., sells turtle doves for \$25 a pair.

The third day: "What's a French hen?" asked Dominick

Silvestri of the Goffle Road

Poultry Farm in Wyckoff, N.J. He sells guinea hens for \$2.50 a pound — \$12.50 for a five-pound

• The fourth day: Calling birds range in price from \$40 for a canary to \$2,000 for a "Yellow Nape Amazon" parrot, according to Parrot World.

The fifth day: Five gold rings from Cartier's in New York cost \$600 each, although they could be purchased at scores of other stores for under \$200 each. • The sixth day: Cowtown

Farmer's Market near Woodstown, N.J., charges \$111.60 for six geese a-laying with no guarantees on egg output.

• The seventh day: The Berger. County (N.J.) Wildlife Center says seven swimming swans sell for about \$150 each. • The eighth day: Eight maids

a-milking are difficult to find because 20th-century progress in the dairy industry has passed them by Bill Clark, assistant commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Indus-

try, says livestock laborers are paid a minimum of \$3.75 an hour, but workers who operate milking machines get 37 cents an hour more (room and board extra). Say our lover pays the milking maids \$65.92 and only has ing maids \$65.92 and only has them work two hours a day to compensate for the extra spent

 The ninth and 10th days are subject to union regulations: Charles Galbreath of the Agents for the Arts talent agency in New York says the nine ladies dancing and 10 lords a-leaping get Actors Equity minimum. The fee works out to \$9,450 for the ladies on the minth day and \$19,950 for the la-dies and lords on the 10th day. Both fees include a \$525 per-person, per-week bond with a minimum of a two-week bond. The total does not include a 10 per-

• The 11th day: The American Federation of Musicians, Local 802, says each of 11 pipers gets \$117.42 for a three-hour miniplus two-hour mandatory

rehearsal time. The fee includes 4 percent for pension and \$2.50 for the union welfare fund. The leader gets double pay, for a total of \$1,409.04 per performance. • The 12th day: 12 doumners

drumming come under the same musicians' union scale for a total of \$1,539,46. Excluding room and board, transportation costs, taxes, deliv-

ery, gift wrapping and wardrobe assistants, the total comes to \$185,138.34. The bill gets that high because, according to the song, the purchases are repeated.

By the end of the song, the lover's home will be filled on the 12th day with 12 pear trees, 12 partridge-like chicks (plus the rest of the lot of 100), 22 turtle days 30 evines have 36 pearsts. doves, 30 guinea hens, 36 parrots, 40 gold rings from Cartier's, 42 laying geese; 42 swans, 40 experienced female farmhands, and 100 performers

To update the song, a 13th day might be added: The average rate for filing for bankruptcy is \$500 plus a \$60 filing fee — a bargain compared to the first dozen days.

'Mephisto': Absorbing Study of Opportunism

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Heroid Tribune

PARIS — The Nazis have been I occupying an unconstionable number of movies of late: "Le Demier Metro," "Lili Marleen," "Das Boot" and "Raiders of the Lost Ark."

Perhaps their belated screen presence is intended as a warning against imitators of their policies Then, too, the atrocities of the Third Reich retain a morbid fasci-nation for audiences comfortably

Istvan Szabo's "Menhisto" is the latest film to take us back to the Hitlerian hell of 40 years ago. It has several advantages over rival reproductions of the period. Based on Klaus Mann's novel of the Berlin theater world before and after the National Socialists seized power in Germany, it has an absorbing story to relate and it does not trade exclusively on torture chamber and concentration camp

With piercing irony and a fair measure of dramatic force it draws the portrait of an opportunistic ac-tor, come from a provincial stock company to the capital, who attains stardom by dexterous fina-gling when the Hitlerites deprive

ging when the Hitlerites deprive non-Aryan directors, players and playwrights of their posts.

Mann's novel presented such a thinly disguised account of Gustav Gründgens' climb to prominence as the Zeitgelst veered from left to right that the book was banned in postwar West Germany, though it had free circulation in East Gerhad free circulation in East Germany, where it was a best seller. Gründgens, Mann's quondam brother-in-law, rose from the ashes of demolished 1945 Berlin to continue acting in Hamburg and on tour for the rest of his life. It is his sense of honor, not his art, that is questioned in the scenario.

Szabo has retold the progress of the sly comedian who wriggles from damaging past leftist associations and so ingratiates himself with the conquering tyrants that he is soon a favorite at Hitler's court. The temper of the times is brilliantly caught with revealing inci-dents and swift characterizations. The whole film moves with a throbbing excitement. All that happens — save perhaps the gran-diose finale — has the ring of truth, and if at the end there is a descent to gaudy melodrama for a startling climax, one is inclined to accept this, too, for in the infernal realm of Nazi Germany madness reigned.

The Austrian actor Klaus-Maria Brandauer of the Vienna Burgtheater as the treacherous player provides an exemplary per-formance, actually a double performance. Not only does he impersonate the protagonist with daz-zling finish, he also excels in the scenes from "Faust" when he is portraying Goethe's devil before



his evil masters. He is an extraordi-narily gifted artist. ("Mephisto," in German, is at theaters including the Gaumont Les Halles, the Saint-Germain Studio and the

Michel Deville's "Eaux Pro-fondes" arouses curiosity at first, then after two or three reels, inter-

Elysees Lincoln.)

As the script was inspired by a novel by Patricia Highsmith, a most efficient concocter of clever detective fiction, one suspects that her thriller has been distorted in adaptation. Its casting, too, is at fault, for Isabelle Huppert and Jean-Louis Trintignant, undertak-ing its principal roles, play them so blandly that their offhand manner

A rather sinister husband warns his wife's prospective lover that he has made away with two of her former beaux and that his crimes have never been detected. Is he a liar or is he a maniac? As both his marital affairs and his possible crimes are left without sufficient explanation, one ceases to care. ("Eaux Profondes" is at the Gaumont Colisée, the Quintette Pathe and Imperial Pathé, among oth-

"La Guerre du feu" by Jean-Jacques Annaud is a \$12-million experiment that, despite the doubts of the timorous cognoscen-ti of distributing companies, appears to have a good chance only of retrieving its costs but also of stacking up vast profits.

Its subject is primitive man's constant search for fire to survive. Though as anthropology it proba-bly merits no higher marks than "Tarzan of the Apes," it is relished as novel entertainment by the multitudes who laugh with it, not at it, and solemnly view the grotesque behavior of our ancestors as though it were "Hamlet."

The performers are done up as vaguely Neanderthal specimens and look like museum mummies animated. Their exchanges are a repertory of groans, grunts and chimpanzee chatter. They engage in brawls, brutish repasts and lovemaking, while odd elephants apparently clothed in buffalo rugs occasionally wander the terrain, as do hostile tribes. Annand in his choice and treatment has provided, to the amazement of many, what the public appears to want ("La

Guerre du feu," in jabberwocky, is at the Marignan-Concorde, the A.B.C. and the Gaumont Les Halles, among others.)

The silent films of G.W. Pabst' are being discovered with considerable enthusiasm by the younger generation of moviegoers. His version of Wedekind's "Lulu" enjoyed such success when reissued that it has been followed by his "Joyless Street," with the Danish star Asta Nielsen and Greta Garbo; then making her debut; and now; with a revival of "Tagebuch einer Verlorenen" with Louise Brooks, a drama of a good girl going wrong in the tumult of Berlin in the '208. (Under the title "Le Journal d'une fille perdue," it is at the Vendôme, La Pagode and the Saint-André-des-Arts with French subtitles.)

U.S. Theater Just for Kids

MINNEAPOLIS — "Apples, oranges, candy — 50 cents each. Roses. Buy a rose. Only a dollar. Christmas ornaments 75 cents." The first major U.S. theater designed exclusively for children's plays stirs with festive spirit.

Before the curtain rises for Hans Christian Andersen's "The Little Match Girl," costumed youngsters circulate through the aisles weighted down with trays of fruit, candy, flowers and ornaments. Their spirited vending takes place before each of this month's 49 evening and matinee

The Children's Theatre Company and School is housed in a remarkable \$4.5-million theater-classroom complex designed by Kenzo Tange. The star of John Clark Donahue's adaptation of the Andersen tale is Rana Hangen, 13, who has participated in 25 Children's Theatre Company productions since she was 5.

Chinese Scientists Find New Ways To Stop Decline of Giant Pandas

PEKING - China's giant panda population has stopped declining as scientists find ways to save the prized "living fossil" from extinction, the Chinese news agency said Tuesday. The agency did not give a current estimate for the number of pandas, but last year China's Forestry Ministry estimated that

more than 1,000 remained. A big drop in population occurred in 1975-76, when 138 died. The ministry blamed the deaths on starvation because of a scarcity of bamboo. The giant panda's native food grows in 60-year

cycles, at the end of which wide patches of it die out. The agency said scientists have developed a substitute bamboo strain and began planting it three years ago at the Wolong giant panda conservation center in central Sichwan province. A type of winter wheat that some pandas have been seen eating when bamboo was not available might be another substitute, it said.

Other measures to save the panda include prevention and treatment of diseases, and scientists have fitted several pandas with radio tracers to learn more about their habits in the wild, the

agency said.

Although it looks like a bear, the giant panda is now generally believed to be a member of the raccoon family. It is believed to be a member of the raccoon family. It is believed to have survived from about 750,000 years ago, during the Pleisto-cene period, which accounts for its "living fossil" designation. Pandas are hard to breed in captivity, but Chinese scientists are encouraged that 20 cubs have been born in Chinese zoos since

World Ad Drive Seeks to Stem French 'Anarchic Utopia'

By Jim Brooke

Washington Past Service
SAO PAULO — A 73-year-old Brazilian who heads an ultraconservative organization whose symbol is a heraldic lion has launched a million-dollar campaign against the new French government by publishing his attacks as paid advertisements in major newspapers in 15 countries.

At the going rate for the prime space purchased for the ads, the propaganda is expected to cost about \$2 million, but the group's leader refused to say who is financ-

In News Sections

The leader, Phnio Correa de Oliveira, presides over the Society for Tradition, Family and Proper ty, an all-male, quasi-religious group with branches in 12 countries, from a haronial — but rented — mansion in Sao Paulo's affinent

suburb of Higienopolis. In recent weeks, his rambling broadside against Socialism in

Mitterrand has been published as six pages of paid advertising in the news sections of The Washington Post, The New York Times and several European dailies. "Everyone is interested in know-

ing where the money is coming from, but no one asks where the money for Mitterrand's propagan-da comes from," Mr. Correa said in an interview at his headquarters here, adding only that the money was raised "among friends."

The Dec. 9 publication in The Washington Post, at the base rate of about \$19,000 per page plus surcharges for special placement, is estimated to have come to more than \$114,000, although The Post's advertising department has refused to disclose the exact cost.

Mr. Correa said his group's affi-liate in Pleasantville, N.Y., paid for that ad and one published si-multaneously in a West German

Pictures of Popes

He said that other chapters of the society would publish the polemic in major newspapers in France, Britain, Canada, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Argentina, Boliv-ia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecua-dor, Uruguay and Venezuela. The ad, illustrated with pictures

Roman Catholic popes and Communist leaders such as Trot-sky and Lenin, charges that the French Socialist Party aims at the

Alan Dwan, Film Pioneer

"disintegration" of society into an "anarchic utopia," and criticizes the Mitterrand government for advocating "free love" and women's

equality. The goal of the campaign, Mr. Correa said, is "to alert public opinion of the West as to the true content of the Socialist Party platform," which the advertis describes as a "trainbearer" of international Communism.

Reticent About Funding

The danger of Mr. Mitterrand's "self-management" Socialism goes back to the French Revolution, whose espousal of liberal and egalitarian ideas is at the root of many of the world's ills, according to Mr. Correa, who is described in his group's literature as a journalist and professor of history of civiliza-

"The internal events of France

are easily irradiated throughout the world," he said. "There hasn't been an important event in France that didn't have an ideological repercussion in the world at large."
Society members, about 1,000 in Brazil, proudly style themselves as "counterrevolutionaries." Although Mr. Correa is reticent about the sources of funding the roster of the organization's national council includes Adolpho Lindenburg, the president of a large Sao Paulo construction company. After he founded the organiza-

heavily on the support of large ru-ral landowners. One of the society's first campaigns was a petition drive in the early 1960s that succeeded in blocking an agrarian reform bill.

> In Chile, where the Roman-Catholic Church has been a bulwark in defense of human rights in recent years, the group has matched its support for the anti-Communist dictatorship with publicity attacking the Catholic hierarchy as favoring "Marxization" of the country. After a round of clashes in 1976, Chilean Cardinal Raul Silva accused the society of attempting to "create a regime of

The group's targets include the human rights policy of former President Jimmy Carter, pornogra-phy, rent control, Catholic Masses in Portuguese, and the theology of liberation — a Latin American in-tellectual movement wedding Catholic doctrine and revolutionary social action.

persecution against the church."

High above a protecting wall at Mr. Correa's Higienopolis head-quarters flies a medieval-style banner emblazoned with the society's shield: a golden lion rampant on a crimson field.

Young men with crewcuts guard the entrance and usher visitors into

tion in 1960, Mr. Correa drew the great hall, lit by Venetian-style torches. On the walls hang 18thcentury engravings depicting two heroes of the organization: Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

Mr. Correa says he does not admit women because "they would just get in the way," during the organization's street proselytizing, which is sometimes done by militants wearing crimson sashes and carrying standards on poles topped with fleur-de-lis, the coat of arms of the former French royal

Air France Flights Cut By Engineers' Strike

-PARIS - Air France officials said 90 percent of the airline's flights to London and other European capitals were canceled when French flight engineers began a 48-hour strike Tuesday.

The airline canceled its Con-

corde service to New York Tuesday but is operating most of its other long-distance flights. The strike, which ends at midnight Wednesday, and which also hit the domestic airline Air Inter, is in protest over Air France's decision to buy Boeing 737s and operate them without engineers - a two-

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Emerging Caribbean States Bring A New Perspective to 'Latin' OAS

By Barbara Crossette New York Tones Service WASHINGTON — The Organization of American States, Latin in style from its ornate headquarters here in the old Pan American Un-

ion to the language of its documents, is facing a cultural challenge from the Caribbean basin. When the organization's annual general assembly ended a week ago in St. Lucia, the number of Caribbean nations on the 29-member toster stood at 10. Eight of them are English-speaking; all of them are largely Afro-American.

"Because of our historical and cultural background, we bring an entirely different perspective to any international organization, particularly to the OAS," said Val I. McComie, a diplomat from Barbados who last year was elected assistant secretary-general of the organization. Mr. McComie is its first high official from the Carib-

The significance of the Caribbean basin area is more than a matter of arithmetic. The small nations there are aware that they, in connection with Central America, have moved to the center of Washington's attention in the hemisphere and are, for better or worse, likely to stay there as long as the Reagan administration focuses on

Cuba as a major threat. The new attention is not entirely reassuring, Mr. McComie said. The United States always becomes concerned when it sees a crisis," he said, "It only wants to know: How does this affect my in-formality, almost theatrical," he area in which to raise expectations terests? I don't think Washington said. "Their experience has been that cannot be fulfilled."

The Caribbean countries first of all had to overcome a sort of fear or suspicion on the part of Latin Americans that we might be satellites of the United States," Mr. McComie said in an interview his office here.

"We had to overcome this. though not by proving in the pro-cess that we were anti-U.S." he said. "The identity of interest with Latin America as developing countries made it a lot easier. It was this that made it possible for me to

Mr. McComic said the "ideolog-ical pluralism" of the region also helped allay Latin fears of a Caribbean bloc.
Culturally, he said, the new nations of the Caribbean, whatever their language, have a "shared experience of slavery and plantation

society."
"I think irrespective of race or ethnic origin, that is a much more potent factor for developing an identity of interest," he said. In the English Caribbean, educational, legal and parliamentary systems modeled on Britain have

acter thus formed has problems with OAS traditions, Mr. McComie said.
The Caribbeans have had to get adjusted to the notion that de-cisions in the Latin American tradition are not necessarily the result of debate but are worked out in informal discussions, and that the moment of debate is almost like a said. "The United States is playing with dynamite." Mr. McComie said. "The Caribbean is the worst

been added. The Caribbean char-

understands the Caribbean — or that it is the force of your argu-for that matter Larin America. — that it is the force of your argu-ment in the course of debate that persuades other people. And then

you vote. "Another thing Caribbeans have to adjust to, and this is not neces-sarily a bad thing, is the impor-tance of consensus," Mr. McComie said. "This means that the minority viewpoint can be expressed and an attempt is made to accommodate it. In Caribbean tradition, you have the notion that it is the majority view that prevails and that the minority has to accept it."

The idea of exclusion, he said, runs counter to the Caribbean character. For this reason the Caribbean nations - most of which have gained independence in the last 15 years — are pressing for a change in the organization's charter that would end the practice of expelling or barring members be-cause of territorial or political disputes. Cuba is among the na-

tions now excluded. The notion that the black sheep of the family has to be excluded is not part of Caribbean culture," Mr. McComie said. "It is something you have to work with, it's your child."

In the Caribbean nations, many of which are friendly to the United States, Mr. McCome said, there is some fear that Washington wants to use the region only as a counter to Cuban influence in Central America and that U.S. interest is no more than a policy ploy.

Les Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES -- Allan Dwan 96, a pioneer film director, died Monday six weeks after suffering a Educated as an electrical engineer at Notre Dame, where he played football, he was noted for

> **OBITUARIES** such technical innovations as the

dolly shot and overhead tracking Among the best remembered of Mr. Dwan's films were "Suez," starring Tyrone Power, "The Iron Mask," Douglas Fairbanks Sr.'s last successful film and Mr. Dwan's first talkie; three films with Shirley Temple, "Heidi," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" and "Young People," and the 1939 version of "The Three Musk-

Selma Fraiberg

NEW YORK (NYT) - Selma Fraiberg, 63, a professor of child psychoanalysis at the University of California at San Francisco who devoted her career to helping trou-bled children, died Samrday of

She wrote "The Masic Years" (1959), which deals with early

In Hollywood, Dies at 96 into 11 languages, and "Every Child's Birthright: In Defense of Mothering" (1977), a study of the early mother-child relationship in which she argued that all subsequent development is based on the careling of the child's first attitude. quality of the child's first attach-

Martin Goodman

TORONTO (NYT) - Martin Goodman, 46, president of Toron-to Star Newspapers Ltd., died Sun-day of cancer. Mr. Goodman worked his way up in the news op-erations of the Star as reporter, foreign correspondent, city editor and managing editor.

Sir Hannibal Scichma VALLETTA, Malta (UPI) Sir Hannibal Scicluna, 101, Mal-ta's most noted historian, died Monday. His historical works centered on the crusading order of St.

Walter H. Helmerich 2d TULSA, Okla. (UPI) - Walter H. Helmerich 2d, 86, an oilman who founded the Tulsa energy firm Helmerich and Payne Inc., died





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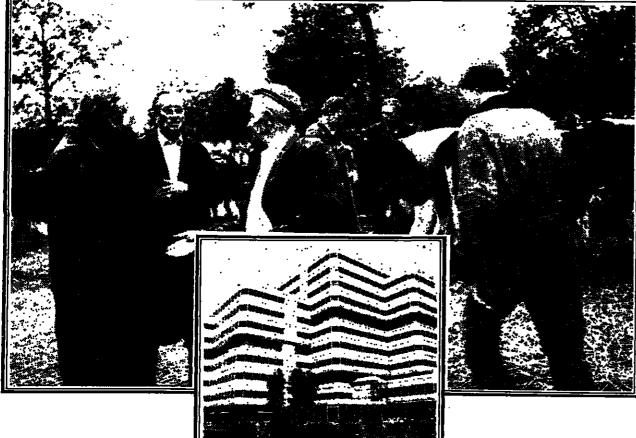
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 22 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages Market Diaries NYSE Most Actives Standard & Poors Index AMEX Stock Index

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Sypical Dutch?

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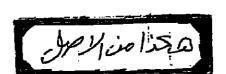
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MOVING AROUND

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GETTING around in the country will certainly make for some of the more memorable experiences a tourist will have in West Africa. For a visitor used to being catered to, the relative lack of tourism infrastructure certainly spells

The means of traveling are basi-cally the same as anywhere else. The difference lies in their avail-

Tourists really only started about a decade ago to visit West Africa, said Christian d'Alayer of the French business magazine Marches Tropicaux et Mediterrancens. The existing transport systems were laid out for the needs of businessmen and for moving merchandise.

Business is mainly concentrated along the coast. That is where tourism is most developed, too, and where the traveler will find it the easiest to move about. Many towns and villages are connected



by buses or can be reached in the typical bush taxis, which can take up to several dozen people.

Bargaining Ability

Fates and other prices throughout West Africa depend largely on the bargaining ability of the customer, experienced travelers say. This also goes for hotel prices. Depending on how many rooms there are left, Mr. d'Alayer said, the prices might come down by 10 or 20 perceni.

For example, a room in Dakar's most expensive hotel, the Teranga, according to the Africa guide published by the French airline UTA. will cost the traveler about \$52, Mr. d'Alayer remembers rates of more than \$70 from his own voyages, these charges being the same in any of the international hotels throughout West Africa. There is only a limited number of hotels not belonging to one of the inter-national chains like Meridien, Sheraton, Sofitel or Novotel. A room outside the capital in Senegal, for example, will cost between \$16 and \$40, the French tour oper-

ator Africatours says. Like a number of other tour operators. Africatours offers plans for flying to West Africa and taking a rental car around the country. Including seven nights in a ho-tel, this kind of arrangement with the smallest car offered for Senegal costs about \$1,000 (unlimited mileage), for Togo/Benin (1,500 kilom-ciers included) about \$975, and for the Ivery Coast about \$1,135

(1,000 kilometers included). Renting a car without having booked it through a travel organizer is possible in the large towns, but it is only "for the very, very rich," Mr. d'Alayer said - costing up to \$125 a day. Africatours agrees: "Quality has to be paid for," its brochure says. Gasoline costs about 95 cents a liter.

A less private and certainly cheaper way of seeing a lot of the countryside is taking a bus. What this costs, however, is time. A globe-trotter remembers waiting for a bus an entire afternoon because the driver had taken a break to escape the summer heat. Other travelers have had similar experi-

Taking a train is also not excensive, but the number of lines is very limited. In all of the 6 million square kilometers of West Africa, there are about 14,300 kilometers of tracks, as Marches Tropicaux worked out last year. This is half of what West Germany, for exam-ple, has on its 250,000 square ki-

The longest railway system is in Nigeria (3,523 kilometers), the shortest in Sierra Leone (80 kilometers). Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands are not mentioned in this connection at all, and the 675 kilometers of tracks in Mauritania are almost exclusively used for the transport of goods.

As an example, the fare for the 5-hour trip between the capitals of Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast is given in the UTA book at about \$70. This is the average on other lines, too.

Planes connect the coastal centers to a number of the landlocked capitals, but the connections among these themselves is rather limited. The largest number of airports is served by UTA/Air Afrique. The connections within the countries are made by national airlines. Fares are relatively high, according to Marches Tropicaux.

The magazine says that the average per passenger and per kilome ter was about 50 percent higher than the world average. This figure goes for all of Africa and is not solely based on the West African countries, however. The UTA guide gives a rate of \$60 for the 70minute flight between Ouaga-dougou and Bobo Dioulasso, one of the major traffic and transfer points for the region in the west of



By Veronika Hass

IVING in a mud but and tramping through a swamp may not be everybody's idea of a perfect vacation, but, for those who are tired of package tours, it is part of the price they will have to pay for

another approach: "mtegrated tourism."

This is a new way of traveling in the Third World. Started just a few years ago, it offers an opportunity to get the feel of a country, spend some time with its people and learn about their life more than one would in passing by on a sightseeing tour.

In West Africa, this kind of program is offered by the West German Organization for International Contact (Kurfuerstenstrasse 5, 53 Ronn) for Seneral Apert from this openious to the Curfuers.

53 Bonn) for Senegal. Apart from this package — to the Casamance in the south of the country — this nonprofit organization, whose German acronym is IOK, arranges similar visits to Kenya, Jamaica, Peru, Sri Lanka, to name a few.

usual comfort," the IOK warns in its introductory brochure. "Integrated tourism" means, in fact, that the visitor lives the life the village

Everyday Work

part in the everyday work, but there is no sightseeing program in any

but also put in some work to prepare for the experience. Before the holiday starts, they are briefed by the IOK about the conditions in

the country they will visit. Usually, this preparation takes the form of a weekend seminar at which the group of 20 to 30 people meets for the first time. Anthropologists, sociologists or experts who have worked in development aid programs inform them on matters rang-

ing from the customs of the country to its political situation.

The Casamance lies about 450 kilometers south of Dakar. The

tourist stays with the Diolas, the largest tribe of the region. Its mem-

The tourist can look around the village, talk to the "hosts" or take

ais not only have to do without the usi

"This kind of journey is not for people who can't do without their

another approach: "integrated tourism."

of the six or seven places he will be staying.

LIVING WITH THE PEOP

A POTENTIAL BONANZA

By Mark J. Kurlansky

WEST AFRICA offers the potential traveler three climatic belts and a variety of ethnic cul-tures within the two Portuguesespeaking, five English-speaking and nine French-speaking nations that make up the Economic Com-munity of West African States.

Being a tourist there is often difficult, sometimes impossible. The whole of Africa is now receiving between 5.5 million and 6.5 million tourists a year. Compared with the 12 million visitors each year claimed by Paris alone, this is not an impressive figure for a large continent. According to the

mat on the floor.

capital because their villages do not have enough opportunities. The visitors program helps to provide work, the IOK said. Farmers, fishermen and craftsmen can sell more of their produce or products

Seven villages in the Casamance are taking part in the program. They have built traditional mud buts with straw roofs that keep

down the heat. Most rooms have two to four beds; most of the huts

have two showers. None of the villages has electricity. Meals are cooked over a wood fire and are often eaten as one sits on a straw

Funds for Village

The money that the visitor spends and pays for his stay goes directly to the village and is used for the benefit of the community. So far,

for example, it has been used to finance medical centers, schoolrooms

and the purchase of medicine and seeds. A tourist from Frankfurt

Whether the tourist will see all of the seven villages depends on whether the roads between them are passable. Even staying longer in one place, tourists usually find enough to do and to talk about with the local people. One difficulty of the program lies in the fact that many of the older people do not speak French. For the younger people, learning French is a "must" from an early age now, and usually there is someone around who can translate.

basket weavers or with the fishermen. He can have a boubou made,

the traditional African dress, or learn how to prepare the local meals.

Help is also always appreciated when it comes to harvesting the

mangoes and peanuts grown on the farms of the area, repairing fish-

ing nets or helping to build pirogues.

Pirogues are the boats with which the traveler moves on to the next

village; otherwise there is a bus at the disposal of the group. Where

neither can go, through mangrove swamps or rice fields, for example, the visitor will have to walk. Some of the villages are close to the

white, sandy beaches of the Atlantic, so there are chances for swim-

will have to pay about \$1,285 for two weeks.

usually there is someone around who can translate.

I he visitor can help with the work in the rice fields, c

mission for Africa, the region of West Africa receives only 11 percent of Africa's tourists.

Tourism is viewed in West Africa as a potential remedy to problems of development, employment and foreign exchange. To bring in this foreign trade poses similar problems in most of the region. The lack of a developed tourism infrastructure means that part or all or more than all of the money that tourism brings in has to go out to supply the tourists with the comforts that will draw them. Only about 35 percent of Africa's

ment advances, it can result in ecological damage and increased so-cial tension as the poor host the rich. But, drawn by both the development and the lack of develop-ment and by the warm climate and the culture, tourists are coming to West africa in gradually increasing

European Tours

The great majority of these tour-ists are European. European tour operators are now offering a variety of packages to West Africa, ranging from rugged expeditions in remote Saharan and sub-Saharan areas to tennis or golf holidays at air-conditioned, high-rise beachfront hotels.

The tour operators almost all concede one of the problems is that West Africa is expensive. Air fares are more expensive per mile from Europe to West Africa than to almost any destination in the world. This is because national and seminational European airlines maintain expensive monopoly routes. The prices are discouraging for operators selling to a middle market. Mary Peterkin, a marketing executive for one of Britain's largest tour operators, Thomson Holidays, said: "Because of air fares, we are not trying to expand in West Africa."

Luxury Tourism

The region is also expensive because those countries that have developed tourism, notably Senegal and the Ivory Coast, have developed luxury tourism. According to Jacques Maillot, director-general of a Paris company that tries to arrange moderately priced packages, Nouvelles Frontieres, it is difficult to build an inexpensive package in the developed West African countries. "The policy of these countries is to install deluxe. If you do traditional tourism, it is expen-

Niger, Mali and Mauritania are countries with almost no tourism facilities but with tremendous attractions - the beauty of the Sahara, the Tuareg country, isolated nomads in the mountains of northwest Niger, and the Dogon country in Mali and Mossi villages of Upper Volta that are of growing popularity, especially among the French. Treks through the more remote regions can cost a tourist \$1,000 a week, and a beach holiday on the coast can be half that price (these prices include air fare from Northern Europe).

SAHARA DESERT

Volta

Niger

Nigeria

'n

Ar-t a ex-rld ing

om tau

Conditions in the sub-Sahara can be brutal. The Sahara desert has



for a decade been spreading south and causing drought and starvation in this region. The French operators Explorator have found a trip to Mauritania's Banc d'Arguin difficult because of the heat and a lack of food and water. In Mali, some supplies can be bought along the way, and operators report that Niger is even easier (tourism in Niger dropped off this year bei its droximity to the i Chad, but prospects look good for next year). Upper Volta, growing as a destination, is even better equipped to receive tourists.

Most of the sub-Sahara can only be visited in organized trips with experienced guides, but some coastal areas can be reached by individual tourists, although reservations are needed. The two coun-

(Continued on Page 8S)

of the continent can be crossed by

truck in four months for between

\$2,500 and \$3,200 (contact Ex-odus, 167 Earls Court Road, Lon-

don FW5; or Encounter Overland Ltd. 271 Old Brompton Road,

bers still live according to the social traditions of their ancestors. Many of the younger people are now looking for employment in the Upper Volta. Again, fares on other

Special to the IHT

THERE are two ways of travel-ing from Europe to West Af-- the expensive one and the very expensive one, with one ex-ception. Taking a plane is not only the fastest possibility but also just about the only one. In the age of container ships, the number of shipping companies whose freighters take along passengers has dropped to a handful, and there is only one ferry from France for gers and cars.

To take advantage of the exception, one can become a member of the French travel organization Le Point (4, rue des Orphelines, 68200 Mulhouse), which tries to break the monopoly of the large airlines. Le Point's program is very limited

Ouagadougou and Dakar are the only destinations in West Africa. But the prices are extremely competitive—the flight between Lyons and Ouagadougou costs \$320 round trip, against \$1,470 in the economy class of, for example, Air Afrique, and \$819 with Air France's reduced "Tarif visite."

The flights that Le Point offers to Senegal cost about \$425, but they have to be booked with a two-week boat trip either on rivers

GETTING THERE through the country (\$450) or to the Cape Verde islands (\$468). The prices include the flight back to Lyons, which is the only airport in France from which the planes for the organization may start. Tra-velers are taken by bus from Paris

The membership is about \$9 a year and may be taken out by any-



one. A down payment has to be made on the flights that the traveler wants to take in the course of the year. For the flight to Upper Volta, this is about \$110. The numvoita this is about \$110. The number of flights is also limited. In the 1981-1982 winter program (December to April), Le Point is offering 27 flights to Ouagadougou. These flights may be continued to Lome (\$130). There are eight tours

Concorde Run

to Senegal in the program.

The most expensive, but also the fastest, way of traveling to West Africa is France's Concorde from Paris to Dakar. It is on the schedule twice weekly and cuts flying time in half (from almost six hours to three), but nearly doubles the fare. The ticket for the Concorde (first class only) costs about \$2,185, while a normal Air France flight (economy class, also round trip) costs \$1,220.

Besides Air France, there are at least 11 airlines connecting Europe with West Africa — Air Afrique, UTA, Alitalia, British Caledonian, Iberia, Lufthansa, KLM, Sabena, Swissair, Pan Am and Royal Air Maroc. The airports served most often are Lagos, one of the import-

stretches. But, according to Wolfgang Schwotzer of the West German Marco Polo Reisen

(Kronberg/Taunus), boats with

little draw are available in Bamako, Mali, and can be taken

through Mali past the Tuareg town of Timbuktu into-Niger as far as Niamey. This would be an

almost 800-mile trip and, ac-

cording to Mr. Schworzer, could be done in about a week. But it would depend on river condi-



ant business centers, followed by Accra, Dakar and Abidjan. The other international airports in the member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) are Kano, Lome, Monrovia, Freetown, Port Har-court, Nouakchott, Conakry, Bamako, Niamey, Nouadhibou, Ouagadougou, Cotonou and Ban-

Two of the most important air ports for tourists are Dakar and Abidjan. Although it is impossible to give an exact overview of all destinations and all rates in limited space, some examples for flights from Paris, London and Brussels

can be given.

The one reduced rate that the airlines picked for this comparison have in common is a special tariff for travelers who stay in the country of destination at least two weeks and no longer than four. The name of this reduced fare program differs from airline to airline - British Caledonian, for example, calls it excursion fare. It is the second figure given in the follow-ing list, the first one being for economy class, both round trip.

Comparative Rates The flight to Dakar with Air France from Paris costs \$1,220 or \$812; with British Caledonian from London, \$1,804 or \$1,200; with Sabena from Brussels, \$1,407 or \$805. To Abidjan, the rates are, with Air France, \$1,449 or \$819; with British Caledonian, \$2,062 or \$1,371; and with Sabena, \$1,556 or \$1,065. The fares with Air Afrique from Paris are about the same as

has additional reduced rates that (Continued on Page 9S)

with Air France, but Air Afrique

WE LIKE to work where others don't have W ers don't because it is too bard; that is our philosophy," said a spokesperson for Visages du Monde (4, rue Roger, 75014 Paris; or 144, rue Marie Christine, 1020 Brussels). A growing number of affluent Westerners are responding to offers of "adventure" from firms such as this. Visages du Monde's director, Jan Terrade, described West Africa as "the most difficult region of the world, but perhaps the richest."

Sites for rugged wilderness treks away from tourism areas are easy to find in West Africa. In fact, almost the entire region, with the ex-ception of the coastline, is suitable for this kind of travel. This means that there is a choice of desolate Sahara, sub-Saharan savanna or tropical forests.

This kind of vacation is the most expensive since it implies traveling in areas where everything must be prearranged and carried out at considerable cost. In spite of the



dition takes from eight to 25 people, and good physical condition is usually recommended

booked well in advance. An expetrips are cheaper. The entire length

RALLY FEVER

A FRICA is not a place that comes to mind for motoring, let alone racing. But, with a bold sense of showmanship, the French tour operator Africatours is for the fourth consecutive year and Air Airique, an auto rally of more than 6,000 miles from Paris

Entries are accepted in truck, automobile and motorcycle categories. An estimated 700 people in more than 300 vehicles are expected to begin the 20-day rally on the first of the year. The sponsors will race ahead of the participants to provide them with dinner and supplies each night with the aid of a DC-3, two heavy trucks and three lighter vehicles. Among the supplies will be 7,800 gallons of water and about 20 tons of food. Additional supplies

will be bought along the way.

Africatours is claiming to offer good meals every night as the racers pass 30 destinations. But the route is one of the world's roughest. Landing in Algiers, they will follow an ancient route across the Sahara to Niger, Upper Volta, Mali and across Senegal

There are winners in four categories — one for women and one for each of the three vehicle types. In the last three rallies, no one has won twice, but the automobile winner from last year, Rene Metje, and the motorcycle winner from last year, Hubert Anriol, are both trying to reassert their titles in the rally in January.

Africatours hopes to continue the rally as an established annual

event, and welcomes new participants. So far, the participants have been mostly Europeans, with French drivers accounting for more than half. But anyone with a suitable car, truck or motorcycle who has an urge to race across West Africa in the fifth Paris-Algiers-Dakar rally a year from now will be able to get more information from Africatours (9-11 avenue Franklin Roosevelt,

London SW5). 21-Week Trip Guerba Expeditions (Stokehill Farm, Erlestoke, Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 5UB) charges about \$3,000 for a 21-week expedition through West Africa and across to Nairobi. Guerba also offers a trip through West Africa

from Tunis across the Sahara, through Niger to Togo, into Ghana and the white sand beaches to Accra, up to Ashanti country, then into Upper Volta to Maii, along the Niger River route through Mali and back up the Sahara. There is an option of going only one way to or from Accra, which is a four-week trip costing about \$1,200 (round trip from London air fare included). The full trip takes nine weeks, includes a week on the coast, and costs about \$1,700. A nine-week trip from Tunis through the sub-Sahara to Dakar is also offered.

A West German company called Rotel Tours (Georg Hotl Gmbh & Co. Kg. 8391 Titling, Passan) has a patented custom-designed bus that it refers to as the rolling hotel. These buses, with accompanying sleeping trailers, accommodate 18 to 52 people, have abundant mod-ern comforts and are used for expeditions to places where it is not generally expected to see a busioad of tourists. They do numerous trans-Sahara expeditions, and one from Tunis to Bilma to Agades and back to Tunis in 28 days for about \$1,600 with air fare. Rotel Tours also makes 29-day

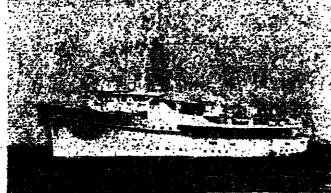
urips from Tunis to Abidjan for about \$1,800 and a 28-day loop from Abidjan through Upper Vol-ta and Niger and down through Nigeria to Cameroon for the same price. Another program is a 30-day trip from Tunis across the Sahara to Gao and through Mali and Senegal to Dakar for about \$1,900.

In France, there are a number of Sahara and sub-Sahara specialists. Sahara Conseil (18-20, piace de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris) takes groups of 12 people through the Niger Sahara on various routes from 13 to 18 days. They travel by (Continued on Page 9S)

THE RIVERS of West Africa although essential to the historical cultural and economic historical cultural and economic life of the region, are in general winding, shallow and difficult to navigate. Where they are navigable, where they have not been diminished by draft, they are one of the most interesting and efficient ways to travel inland. The 2,600 miles of the Niger flow from Guinea near the Sier-

ON THE RIVER

flow from Guines near the Sierra Leone border through the heart of Mali to Niger and along the Benin border into Nigeria, where an claborate delta takes the water to the Gulf of Guinea. The river was the essential artery of great empires 1,000 years ago. The region fed by the Niger is still considered by many to be the most interesting part of West dance and the like. The river is still essential to sub-Saharan commerce. For example, it is



From October to June, day trips are available from Niamey, Niger, to small fishing villages. The trips are in motorized 10seat canoes of the long-prowed West African type called pi-rogues (information is available from the Office du Tourisme du Niger, B.P. 612, Niamey). Some of the European orga-nized expeditions in the region travel by the river in some

tions and, given the drought of recent years, may no longer be possible on some stretches. Boat trips up the Rokel in Sierra Leone to a 17th-century slave trading post are available slave trading post are available from Freetown (contact the Ho-tel and Tourist Board, 28 Siaka Stevens Street, Freetown; or A. Yazbeck & Sons Agencies, 22 Siaka Stevens Street, Freetown). A dam on the Volta River in Ghana above the capital of Ac-(Continued on Page 8S)

WELCOME BÉNIN

OFFICE NATIONALE DU TOURISME ET DE L'HOTELLERIE

B.P. 89 COTONOU RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DU BÉNIN

WILDLIFE

WEST AFRICA as a wildlife region often suffers from comparison with the famous game reserves of East Africa, where the ecosystem supports much more game. Nevertheless, the wildlife of West Africa has been left in a more natural state.

For hunting, fishing or observing wildlife, one of the best countries in the region is Senegal. Seneeal has six national parks and one reserve. Niokolo-Koba is the only one that allows camping and, like Djoudj and Basse-Casamance, is only open during the dry season (Dec. 15 to June 15).

Niokolo-Koba, with 2 million acres of savanna, forest and rivers, is the largest park in Senegal. More than 70 species of mammals, including antelope, elephant, buffalo, hippopotamus, lion, cheetah and monkey, inhabit it along with reptiles, fish and 300 bird species. Three-day photographic safaris are available (contact the Secretariat d'Etat au Tourisme, Place de l'Independance, B.P. 4049, Dakar).

The National Park of Basse-Casamance is said to be outstanding for butterfly collectors, but a permit from the Direction des Parcs Nationaux in Dakar is required to take specimens. The park at Djoudj along the Senegal River is outstanding for both migratory birds and sedentary ones such as pelicans, flamingos and herons. Its facilities are limited to eight twobed bungalows and a 12-bed cabin, but they receive more than 2,000 visitors each year. Five six-seat barges and two 40-seaters are available for bird-watching without disturbing the habitat.

Senegal Regions

Hunting in Senegal is permitted with a license, which costs about \$70, and a firearms license, which can be obtained from the Ministry of the Interior. There is no hunting from April 30 to Nov. 15 (information is available from the Direction des Eaux et Forets, Parc Forestier et Zoologique de Hann, B.P. 1831,

The favored areas for hunting are the green Casamance in the south and Maka Diama in the sa-

hunt is usually for wild migratory July through December are the birds and warthogs (which are rebest months. Eight bungalows and portedly abundant since they are other facilities have been built. Air not eaten in this predominantly Afrique, Africatours and Jet Tours Moslem country). Air Afrique, Africatours (9-11, avenue Franklin offer a round-trip flight from Paris and seven days' board and fishing Roosevelt, 75008 Paris) and Jet Tours (Air France) offer nine-day for about \$1,100. hunts in Maka Diama for about

In the dry season, there is hunt-ing along the delta of the Senegal River at a 395-acre section of Mauritania serviced by the camping center of Kenr-Massene. The season is from Nov. I to April 30. Due to droughts, the quality of the hunt has been uncertain in recent years. Africatours says that it rectives regular reports and can

There is a 148,000-acre bird re-

serve at Disonling. Gambia has a park on Bamboo Island in the river and is planning two more. There is also a reserve at Abuko, near Banjul. Along the banks of the river are warthog, monkey, baboon, hyena, antelope, hippopotamus and crocodile. mbia is considered a paradise for bird-watchers with more than 400 species. Blue Sky (British Caledonian Airways) has arranged expeditions for bird-watching soci-

Hunting is permitted in Upper Volta. Licenses for small game cost about \$20, for medium game

about \$70 and for big game about \$140. Only eight big game licenses are issued in each of three regions each week in the season from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28. There are additional taxes for kills of big game, which includes lion, warthog, antelope and buffalo. Licenses are obtained through the Ministry of Tourism in Ouzgadougou.

The east, southwest and Dedougou are the hunting areas, and the late season when the grass is less thick is the best time of year. Jet Tours arranges nine- or 16-day trips for big or small game.

The savanna in the eastern corner of the country has a national park that extends into the W National Park (named after the shape of the Niger River as it flows through) in Niger. This 4,000square-mile area has numerous species of wildlife, including elephant, hippopotamus, lion and leopard. It is open from Decenmber through June.

Benin permits hunting of a wide variety of big game, including ele-phant, crocodile, lion, panther and lynx. Up to three kills are permitted for many of these large species (with a fee per head). In spite of this relaxed policy toward hunting or perhaps because of it, Benin is not a preferred destination for West African hunters. French experts report little game and nothing of trophy quality. Africatours and Jet Tours organize trips there and have experts who will talk can-

didly about the Benin hunt.

Mali created Baoule park in 1954 to protect indigenous species such as giraffe, buffalo, lion and antelope. It is open from December to June 1.

Camoe National Park in the northwest of the Ivory Coast is an animal reserve for antelope, buffalo, lion, hippopotamus, monkey and other wildlife.

For years, people in the Ivory Coast went up to Dakar for big game fishing even though tuna, hammerhead shark, tiger shark, swordfish and barracuda are found in their own waters. Recently, two clubs have been organized to pro-mote local fishing: Big Game Fish-ing Club of Abidjan and Club de che Sportive de Cote d'Ivoire (01. B.P. 3865 Abidjan 01 or Marina Nauti-Sports. Abidjan).

and sails up the Senegal River,

Console, a man with a salty repu-

tation for putting abusive tourists

in their place, varies the landing

spots according to river conditions

and to avoid accustoming any vil-lage to tourism. The 31-year-old

ship is not air-conditioned and

does not operate in the summer. A

week's cruise with round-trip air

fare from France costs about

\$2,000 (contact Jet Tours through

any Air France Office).

speaking.

Gambia was first opened to tourism by the Scandinavians, par-ticularly Vingressor Club 33 of Sweden, beginning in 1965. The Danes followed, then the British. Between 1965 and 1975, the number of group tourists rose from 300 to 21,049.

The coup last summer raised the specter of political instability that periodically menaces West African tourism. The coup happened as tour operators were assembling their winter packages. Enterprise, the British Airways affiliate, decided to discontinue its Gambia offer. But others waited.

Miss Russell went to Gambia in late September and decided that the political situation would cause no problems for tourists. Most other big British operators have reached the same conclusion and express particular satisfaction with the new minister of information and tourism, Bakary Darbo, who they report is spending money to promote Gambian tourism.

country, a week there can average



A POTENTIAL BONANZA

tries with the most-developed tourism operations in the region are Senegal and the Ivory Coast. These are relatively prosperous countries that gained independence with fairly developed economies. They have organized and spent money to develop their tourism.

While many of the coastal countries can list numerous hotels, Senegal and the Ivory Coast have truly tourist hotels. Mory Keita, the Ivory Coast's tourism director, says that since 1979 their hotels have been receiving more tourists than businessmen.

British View

The British view of Frenchspeaking West Africa is summa-rized by Hazel Russel, the manager of the "Far Away" division of Blue Sky, an affiliate of British Caledonian Airways: "The French left behind good food and high prices." From the British point of view, Gambia and Sierra Leone are less sophisticated than Senegal and the Ivory Coast, but also cheaper — and of course, English-

Because Gambia is a poorer

Senegal or in the Ivory Coast-(starting at about \$500 instead of \$750 for a package). But London-based Martlet Holidays has been experiencing some success with the Ivory Coast as British business has become more involved in the Ivory

The country that seems to be the most rapidly emerging destination is Sierra Leone. As a further British colony, it has benefited from traditional British tourism. Now the French who are finding the Ivory Coast and Senegal overde-veloped for some tastes are being drawn to the long-described white sand beaches of Sierra Leone. At present, the country offers not only empty beaches but at least three international class luxury bo-

Togo, which has been attracting German tourists for some time, a a plan in 1976 that tripled the number of hotel rooms to 3,000. Benin is also growing as a destina-

For political reasons, Liberia, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau are virtually closed to tourists at the moment, But Hauser Reisen of Munich claims that Guinea-Bissau is about to open, and it is planning

treks there for the spring. **Ghana Coastline**

Ghana, with not only guil coast-line but one of Africa's most ap-preciated cultures, the Ashanti, does not lack attractions. But because of the lack of infrastructure, few people go there. This situation is expected to improve.

The Cape Verde islands have no

tourism facilities. The country is very poor. The basic crop, groundnuts, was a disaster this year, and the economic situation make the near-future prospects for tourism dim.

Oil-rich Nigeria's tourism prospects suffer from both economic and political problems. A number of small test operators have re-"It's not the easiest country to get across," said a spokesperson for Guerba expeditions, a British operator that crosses the entire length

O.N.A.T.H.O.

(Continued from Page 7S)

ON THE RIVER

cra has created the world's largest man-made lake. According to the Ghana government, boat trips are available on the lake to an island in the center, and there is a two-

day trip up the river and back. The Gambia River, whose banks are the nation of Gambia, penetrates 500 miles inland through interesting bird grounds, a sacred crocodile pool and other natural

There are numerous ways to travel up the Gambia. The Lady Wright, with 10 berths, goes up Casamance River and its inland

every week on a three-day trip to Basse (contact the Office of Tourism in Banjul; Damel Travel Service, 33 Buckle Street, Banjul; or Martlet Holiday Ltd., 94-A Brompton Road, London).

\$1,400 including air fare from Par-

day hunting cruise along the

Casamance river on the Africa

Queen, a 172-foot ship, for about \$2,400 (this is somewhat less ex-

pensive for accompanying non-

Senegal is one of the major big

game fishing spots of the world, especially off Dakar. From June to

October, there are swordfish, blue

marlin, sailfish, barracuda, red tuna, mako and tiger shark. River

fishing is also supposed to be good

and can be arranged through Les

Piroguiers, a village hotel up the Saloum River, or through Africa-

Surf casting is highly rated on

the windblown coast of Mauri-

tania, particularly around

Nouadhibou on the Bay of Levrier

where there are shark, sea bass, gi-

ant species of skate, and bonito.

hunters).

Africatours also offers a nine-

Africatours (9-11, avenue Frank-lin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris) operates a 172-foot cruise ship called The Africa Queen. The ship has 17 cabins with a capacity of 37 passengers. The Africa Queen sails out of Dakar down the Senegalese coast for one day, three days up the Gambia River, then three days down the coast to the wide tropical

200 chambres 400 lits 3* 60 chambres 120 lits 2*

20 chambres 40 lits 2*

60 chambres 120 lits 2*

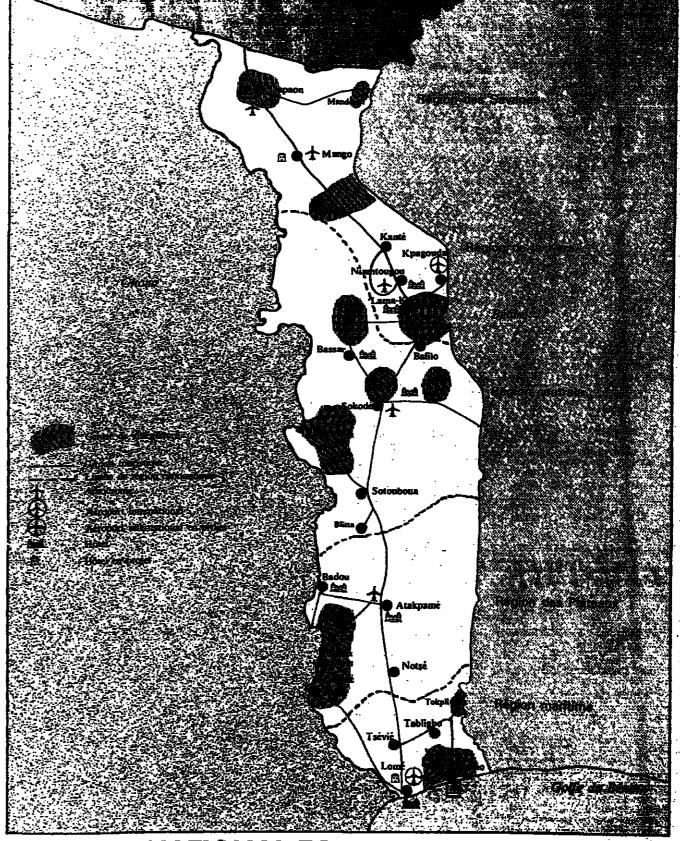
20 chambres

passage. It has 31 two-bed cabins port of Ziguinchor. The eight-day cruise with air fare from and to which forms the Senegal-Mauri-tania border, past the Djoudj wild-Paris costs from \$1,100 to \$2,100. life park. The captain, Georges

Nouvelles Frontieres (37, rue Violet, 75015 Paris) offers day cruises up the Casamance in pirogues as part of a 15-day camping trip in the region. Hauser Reisen of Munich travels by boat on the Saloum, Gambia, Casamance and Cacheu in Guinea-Bissau on a rugged hiking and canoeing expedi-

The Bou el Mogdad out of Saint-Louis, Senegal, is a convert-ed 183-foot ship designed with little draw for West African river

GO TO TOGO (West Africa)



OFFICE NATIONAL TOGOLAIS DU TOURISME

Route d'Aneho BP 1289 LOMÉ - Togo

23 Rue François 1 - 75008 PARIS - France

LES OBJECTIFS VISÉS PAR LE PROGRAMME TOURISTIQUE DU 4º PLAN DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL

Le programme de développement touristique intégré au plan national de développement économique national 1981-1985 se fixe principaux objectifs à atteindre:

1) Améliorer et développer les infrastructures touristiques et hôtelières existantes pour mieux répondre à la demande actuelle et future du développement touristique.

Diversifier le produit touristique togolais.

3) Accroître le mouvement touristique national et international vers le TOGO. 4) Améliorer la qualité des services et augmenter la productivité du personnel afin de diminuer la dépendance du secteur vis-àvis de l'assistance étrangère.

PROJETS TOURISTIQUES ET HÔTELIERS

Les objectifs définis à moyen et long terme sont:

de complèter les infrastructures d'accueil de l'intérieur du pays. —de réaliser la première phase du village touristique de PAYEME.

--- de réaliser le complexe zoologique de BAYEME.

-d'améliorer l'attractivité touristique du pays par l'aménagement d'un certain nombre de sites.

* Complexe hôtelier de PAYEME * Hôtel du Plateau de DANYI

* Hôtel d'ALEDIO

* Auberge de jeunesse * Hôtel de DAPAONG

les touristiques * Littoral.

* Parc zoologique de BAYEME.

* Coscode d'AKROWA. * Grottes aux chauves-souris de KLOTO.

ARRIVÉES PAR MOIS DU TOURISME

	TATIONAL 191	<u> </u>
Mois	1979	1980
JANVIER	7.122	6.697
FEVRIER	6.639	7.444
MARS	7.141	. 7.406
AVRIL	6.635	7.089
MAI	5.266	6.360
ו אמטינ	5.520	6.245
TUILLET	6.208	7.432
AOUT	6.676	8.887
SEPTEMBRE	5.701	6.863
OCTOBRE	5.603	8.288
NOVEMBRE	5.362	8.606
DECEMBRE	6.889	- 10.609
TOTAL	74.762	91.926

REPARTITION PAR CATEGORIE DE LA CAPACITE HOTELIERE

LA	CAL ACE			
	19	19	980	
CATEGORIE	Nbre de ch.	Nhre de ch. Nhre de lits		Nore de lits
Α'	232	480	850	1.716
A	242	470	242	470
В	200	420	200	420
С	255	502	280	552
D	97	183	97	183
E	128	244	128	244
TOTAL	1.154	2.299	1.797	3.585

rie A' : Hôtel de classe interna

A : Hôtel de standing international B : Village de vacances confort supé

D : Hôtel de confort pa E : Hôtel de classe utilitaire

1 - NUITEES DU TOURISME INTERNATIONAL PAR MOIS: 1979 - 1980

Mois	1979	1980
JANVIER	23.166	28.807
FEVRIER	24.151	27.883
MARS	25.399	28.398
AVRIL	20.761	23.570
MAI	15.958	18.167
JUIN	14.566	17.663
JUILLET	17.562	23.093
AOUT	20.520	30.226
· SEPTEMBRE	17.720	22.230
OCTOBRE	19.587	29.280
NOVEMBRE	18.337	33.566
DECEMBRE	23.575	37.987
TOTAL	241.302	320.970

2 - REPARTITION DES NUITEES DU TOURISME

INTERI	MATIONAL 1979	1980
REGIONS	1979	1980
Région Côtière Reste du Pays	216.721 24.581	291.576 29.394
TOTAL	241.302	320.970

TABLEAU D'EVOLUTION DU TOURISME AU TOGO

ANNEES	Capacini en Canadares reconins	Emplois directs	Aurvius dans les insbissemens	Nation Jam les Cublisecocuts	Recettes bioedières en sufficeu CFA
1977	944	1.291	59.644	177.225	1.720,75
1978	1,004	1.407	73.226	216.059	2.150,43
1979	1.467	1.677	74.762	241.302	2.744,54
1980	1.860	2.569	91.926	320.970	3.924,91

commends taking along steel rope because the car has to be ued to the train, and plenty of food for the three- to four-day ride on the

railway because there is no possi-

One thing that travelers should keep in mind when going through Africa is to take along small pre-sents, Mr. Tesch said — not only

because travelers are often asked for a cadeau, but also because for

many tribes it is a sign of hospitali-

ty to invite a stranger and give him a present, expecting one in return. This could be anything from aspi-

rins to ball-point pens or clothes.

Mr. Tesch has made checklists

of what to take for backpackers

and motorcyclists, and these are

also useful for car travelers. They

are written in German, cost about

\$1 a piece and list everything from

clothes to spare parts for the vehi-

cle. A backpack put together along

these lines weighs about 50 kilo-

grams and contains everything

needed to protect one's self from

bility to buy any along the way.

SAINT-LOUIS, Senegal, prides
Ditself on being the "first
French city in Africa," but it also
may well be one of the last.

The sun of colonialism set on most of Africa, including Senegal, two decades ago, and it is considered distasteful, if not downright reactionary, for Africans to think back with fondness to colonial times. But, both in its architecture and in the minds of in its high binary. and in the minds of its inhabitants, Saint-Louis has remained impervious to the wind of change that swept across Africa, and the 250-kilometer trip from Dakar to Saint-Louis is more than just a voyage from one point to another; it is a journey back in time.

There may not be many sights as such to see, and the town has clearly seen better days, but there is auty and romance in its decay and a nostalgic atmosphere that make Saint-Louis worth a visit

Saint-Louis was once a center of great importance, the capital not only of Senegal and, later, of Sene-gal and Mauritania, but also, briefly, of all of French West Africa the Afrique Occidentale Française. whose name evokes a large expanse of land on the bulge of Africa in atlases of colonial times, and proud pronouncements in pre-independence history books on France's "civilizing mission."

Move to Dakar

But at the turn of the 20th conmry the colony grew too large and its economic interests too extensive for Saint-Louis, an assemblage of two small islands between the Senegal River and the Atlantic Ocean, linked to each other and to the continent by bridges. The administration and the capital of the empire moved south to Dakar -

SNORKELING in the Atlantic instead of sniftling with a

cold, lazing under sunny skies

when at home it never seems to

stop raining — a number of club villages or sports hotels in West Africa offer a warm refuge to those

The sports activities include -

to name just a few --- golf, archery,

tennis and table tennis, windsurf-

ing sailing and a course in water sking. Because of the change in

climatic conditions, not all of them

are available all year. The best sea-

son is around the European winter.

In Senegal, the visitor who

wants to have somebody else take

care of everything can let himself

be spoiled in more than a dozen

clubs or hotel villages. To list just a

few, there are two villages of the French Club Mediterrance, Club

Aldiana of the German tour opera-

tor Neckermann-Reisen, Air

France's Eldorador, and the Ha-

cienda, a botel of the Swiss chain

Manotei that is partly reserved by

lage Les Paletuviers, another Club Mediterrance, and holidays in the

Forum Golf Hotel. Togo has the

hotel village Tropicana, which of-ters sports facilities, including ten-

his and table tennis. A number of

other hotels like this are available

in other countries, too, with tour

operators who offer a stay in com-

Tropicana, for example, may be

booked with the German tour op-

erator Touropa (3000 Hannover, Postfach). The basic rate for a stay

nation with a round trip. The

operator, for tennis courses.

The Ivory coast has the club vil-

who want to escape winter.

and Saint-Louis' decline began. Today, in Senegal's 21st year of independence. Saint-Louis is peripheral to the life of the country, a crumbling, decaying town full of reminders of the colonial past.

The gouvernance, a towering hitewashed building surrounded by luxuriant vegetation that domi-nates the Place Faidherbe, testifies both to Saint-Louis' glory and to its decline. The monumental pro-portions of the building indicate Saint-Louis' former pre-eminent role as capital of an empire; now its size seems somewhat ridiculous compared with the small area it administers.

But while the empire is a fading memory in the rest of Africa, small details attest to its continuing existence in Saint-Louis: the grandiose color map that hangs in the dining room of the charming Hotel de la Poste, a renovated colonial edifice, is not one of Senegal, but of the Afrique Occidentale Française. "It's the only place I know in Africa that still has one," said a widely traveled diplomat. And, as a parting gift, the librarian of Saint-Louis' municipal library gave a visitor a book entitled "The Political and Administrative Regime of the AOF"

Saint-Louis has the yellowed. faded look of an old photograph. The long, narrow streets resound with the rhythmic trot of horse-and-buggies. The pastel-colored, two-story houses, with their wooden, roofed balcomies and shaded patios are peeling and dilapidated, but they retain an aura of grace and elegance that recalls the grand years when, as an old man idling time away on a bench on the Place

vember to April is \$990.

later in the year.

open all year.

Sportour Vacances, a French tour tween archery, tennis or table

here in the middle of the recom- shooting (90 cents a shot) and go

The first of the Chubs Mediter-

rances in West Africa was built in 1973 in the south of Senegal at

Cap Skirring. It offers windsurf-

ing, sailing, yoga, tennis and archery. The rate for a week at the end

of February (the best traveling sea-

son runs from December to May)

starts at \$1,220. The club closes at

the end of April and opens again.

At the westernmost point of Af-

rica, Pointe des Almadies, lies

Senegal's second Club Mediter-

rance. It was built in 1977 and,

with 540 beds, it is the largest of

all the clubs mentioned here. The

charge for a week starts at about \$1,060. Sports activities are the

same as in the other club, plus

snorkeling. This holiday village,

situated close to the capital, is

ters to the south, Jet Tours, an affi-

liate of Air France, built its El-

dorador club "Domaine de Nian-

ing." The visitor has the choice be-

about \$70 a week can go windsurf-

ing or horseback riding. Charges for a week's stay begin at \$930.

There are also special training or advancement courses for tennis

players or windsurfers, which are

Five kilometers further south.

the German tour operator Necker-

mann-Reisen has its Club Aldiana.

The village has 15 kilometers of

white sand beach and offers facili-

ties like tennis, archery and table

tennis. For an extra charge, there is the chance to practice skeet

Also close to Dakar, 85 kilome-

SUMMER SPORTS IN

The nostalgia is tinted with pride that Saint-Louis was the springboard of the French penetra-tion of Africa. "We underwent 300 years of colonialism which started in Saint-Louis," said a town hall official. "The people here are very attached to the colonial past. They feel more French than Sene-

The French presence dates back to 1659, when Louis Caullier founded a trading post on the is-land of Ndar and renamed it Saint-Louis, in honor, oddly enough, of Louis XIII, who had died 16 years earlier.

For many years, the settlement consisted solely of a fortified warehouse. But, by the end of the 18th century, the trade of gold, gum arabic, ivory and slaves turned Saint-Louis into a prosperous town. In 1786, Saint-Louis had a population of 7,000, including 660 Europeans and 2,000 mulattoes, the descendants of foreign settlers who came without their wives and contracted "customary marriages" with freed slaves for the length of their stay.

Known as "Signares," the name given to these temporary wives, the mulattoes formed a powerful political clan that dominated Senegalese political life until 1914, when Blaise Diagne became the first black and non-native of Saint-Louis to be elected to Senegal's seat in the French National As-

Political Clan

Today the mulattoes form a minute proportion of Saint-Louis' population of approximately 60,000 inhabitants, several hundred goats and an innumerable quantity of flies that tend to gather, like the last, nostalgic mulattoes, at the bar of the Hotel de

sailing or windsurfing (about \$40

and \$60 a week, respectively). A week's stay starts at about \$605.

The French tour operator Spor-

tour Vacance has booked some of

the 74 bungalows of the Swiss Manotel eight kilometers ouside

Dakar. The village, in a park with palm trees and tropical flowers,

has facilities for tennis classes. These are included in the basic

weekly rate of about \$945. There is

The Ivory Coast club Les Pale-tuviers of the Italian Valtour has

mostly Italian guests, but other

languages are spoken, too. The

French tour operator Africatours

offers a holiday in this club from

\$1,050, going from Paris. The club, with 275 rooms, lies about 80 ki-

lometers from Abidian between a

lagoon and the Gulf of Guinea.

Coast with Ghana, Club Mediter-

rance has a club village. The activi-ties available to the tourist include

an improvement course in water

skiing for those who already know

how to ski, yoga, tennis and arch-

ery. Costs for a week begin at

Golf fans are also provided for in the Ivory Coast. The French

Golf Autour du Monde (12, rue

Auber, Paris 75009) offers a stay in

the Abidian Hotel Ivoire or the

Forum Golf Hotel from about \$1,570 a week (based on a group of

six). The visitor has access to a par 36 course with nine holes that is

3.1 kilometers long. In the town of Yamoussoukro, he can play on an

18-hole course par 72 with a lenght

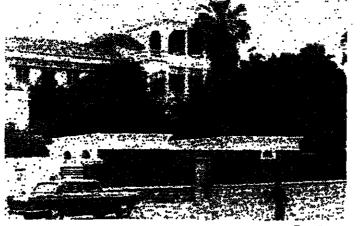
of 6.3 kilometers. The price is about the same as for Abidjan.

There are also opportunities to

Close to the border of the Ivory

also horseback riding.

Saint-Louis reached the height



The gouvernance, a reminder of French colonial times, now seems out of proportion with its surroundings.

of its glory between 1854 and 1865, the years when Louis Faidherbe was governor of the colony of Senegal. Through war, Faidherbe reunified the divided country and made Saint-Louis its administrative and economic center. His memory is still honored here: On a continent where deco-lonization has extended to the names of streets and cities, Saint-Louis has a square with a statue of the former governor, a school and a bridge named after him.

'Dull and Sublime'

Since 1865, time has stood still

One would think that nostalgia and decay are the marks of passing time. But Pierre Loti, who set his novel "Roman d'un Spahi" in Saint-Louis, wrote in 1873: "All this is dilapidated, dreary, like everything is in Saint-Louis, a city that already has its past, a colony of yesteryear that is dying." And in another passage. Loti evokes the " ... dull and sublime scenery of

Saint-Louis, plunged in eternal melancholy.

Nothing appears to have changed since these lines were written. The buildings are simply further dilapidated, although a restoration program has begun, and one has only to enter a shop or sit Saint-Louis of yesteryear. But, while some turn to the past,

others in Saint-Louis are looking to the future. A university where law, philosophy and literature will be taught is scheduled to open next fall 20 kilometers from Saint-Louis and, after several false starts, a gigantic project to harnessthe Senegal River by building a dam in Diama, 28 kilometers from the town, has begun. The project includes the installation of a mod-ern port in Saint-Louis. Local officials expect these two develop-ments to pull Saint-Louis out of its lethargy.

The city will be born again, the town hall official said. "It will become more animated."

tania (about \$1,800). Another 14-

Heidelberg 1) also organizes treks

about \$2,300. A 15-day trip

areas that had until recently been

Other Trips

Munich 2) offers land trips of 18

Rev Vacances (9, rue Keppler,

Ikarus

Expeditionen

TT'S all very much easier than one tends to think," Bernd Tesch says when asked about traveling independently through West Africa. Mr. Tesch, a 40-year-old German, should know. He has traveled - by his own count - about 55,000 kilometers through Africa. in cars and on a motorcycle.

An engineer by profession, Mr. Tesch gave up his job some years ago to make the travel business his profession. In Aachen-Korneli-muenster, a small town in West Germany, he opened his Glo-betrott Shop, which not only sells all kinds of equipment for expeditions through all kinds of rugged land but also offers advice to those who plan to travel. The shop has turned out to be

something of an information ex-change — about who plans what trip and is looking for companions, or about used cars for sale for tours. Mr. Tesch also has published an Africa Guide for Individualists that toward the end of next year will probably come out in English, he said.

From his own experience, he recommends Lome, the capital of Togo, as the starting point for any-one who travels to West Africa for the first time. For Europeans, Lome is still rather familiar and is a good place to get a "feeling" for the continent. Here, also, anyone not wishing to take along a car from Europe can find one to buy - Mr. Tesch suggests going to the German sailor's home, a meeting place for tourists from all over the

One route that can still be covered with a large car or a small bus with a high chassis is the stretch between Lome and Dakar. The trip goes via Accra, Bouake, Bobo Dioulasso to Bamako (that is,

avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75008

Ouagadougou to Dogon country, starting at \$1,000.

are going to tropical forest regions.

But Hauser Reisen says that, on

April 30, Dec. 17 and Feb. 11, 1983, it will be taking expeditions of 15 to 20 people from Dakar by

foot to the Saloum River, by parogue to the mouth of the Gambia,

then by land to the mouth of the

Casamance, on foot to Cape Skirr-ing, into Guinea-Bissau (which has

been closed), and by boat to the Rio Cachen — thus hiking, cance-

ing and camping for 18 days. The

Minitrek leads a 22-day trip from Niamey to Ouagadougou into northern Ghana to the Da-

gomba country, to Lake Volta, to

Ashanti country, then across the

Ivory Coast border to the Lobi re-gion and the animal reserve at

Camoe to Senuto country, and

through the rain forest to Abidjan.

At the moment, few expeditions

Paris) offers eight-day trips from

too much heat or too much cold as through Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Mali). In Bama-ko, car and traveler must get on well as a medical kit, he said.

The equipment is one of the the train to Dakar, Mr. Tesch re-

most important things to consider. For the trip along the coastal region between Abidjan and Lagos, it is enough "to take a pair of jeans and one to change," Mr. Tesch said, West of there and further north, more food, water and water disinfection tablets have to be taken along, among other things. One of the most important points to keep in mind when planning a trip is to prepare not only for one route but several because one might not be passable, because of changing political conditions or climatic rea-

Mr. Tesch's specialty is traveling by motorcycle. Once a year, he organizes a meeting for world travelers" in Aachen, when tips on velers" in Aachen, when tips on how to travel where are exchanged among motorcycle friends. Mr. Tesch himself drove two years ago from Aachen through to Mali, Niger. Upper Volta and Togo about 10,400 kilometers.

(Globetrott Shop, Korneliusmarkt 56, 5100 Aachen-Kornelimuenster.)

he th

æt

THE BEST TIMES

THICK tropical rain forest, the savanna, at first with fewer trees and more bush, then shrubs and dry grassland, finally the desert — a traveler going through the country from south to north will experience them all, blending smoothly into each other. Their common denominator is the heat, paired with sometimes deep humidity toward the coast and uncompromising drought toward

Large parts of West Africa are made up by the Sahel zone, that belt of land south and west of the Sahara where in the last decade a famine caused by lack of rain and the desertification of the land led to hundred of thousands of deaths. Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta and the Cape Verde islands all belong

Descrification means that the descrt is spreading southward, at a rate of about four miles a year. More and more formerly fertile land is being covered by sand, increasing the poverty of the people trying to live on it. An aid program of more than \$3 billion until 1982, put together by several countries in an organization called Club of the Friends of the Sahel, is trying to fight this process.

The hard climatic conditions are to a great extent responsible for many of the diseases still troubling the people in West Africa. The traveler not used to these conditions and especially not normally protected against these illnesses will have to take special precautions. Apart from the vaccinations demanded by the health authorities - usually yellow fever and cholera - many tour operators recommend protection against malaria and hepatitis A. Travelers are also warned not to eat unwashed raw vegetables or fruit, or to drink tap water.

Hygienic Conditions

The hygienic conditions change with the climatic zone and the seasons the visitor is traveling in. In some parts of West Africa, traveling during the rainy season is just about impossible because roads are not passable. The best traveling times are: Benin, January to March, and August; Ghana, November to April; Guinea, December to April; the Ivory Coast, November to May; Liberia, November to April; Mali, November to February; Mauritania, November to June; Niger, November to May; Nigeria, November to April; Senegal, December to May; Sierra Leone, November to May; Togo, November to April; and Upper Volta, December to April. Some of these recommendations are based on the dry sea-

son, others on the temperatures.

Temperatures throughout West Africa are high, about 30 degrees Celsius in the tropical rainy areas (annual average) and up to 43 to 49 degrees C in the interior. The high temperature in the tropical areas, together with the humidity, is more bearable for Western tourists in the winter when the monsoon is blowing.

(Continued from Page 7S)

Niger River

Compagnie Transsaharienne (contact the Maison de l'Afrique, 226, rue de Rivoli, 75008 Paris) specializes in expeditions all over the world and finds that the best

Visages du Monde is a sub-Saeach vehicle, taking two or three

Land Rovers will leave Bamako on

TREKKING

day trip travels in Upper Volta. Minitrek (Bergstrasse 153, 69 Land Rover and camel. The trip costs between \$1,800 and \$2,100, which does not include the fees to from the ethnological point of view. A 17-day trip from Onaga-Tuareg camel drivers. They currently have expeditions leaving dougou to Dogon country costs Jan. 3 and Feb. 16 and 23. through Mauritania, including

closed to tourism, costs about \$2,000. part of West Africa for its pur-(Fasaneaweg 1, 6240 Koenigstein, Tannus) has 23-day expeditions poses is the Niger River from Ni-amey to Bamako. This year, it will from Niamey into Nigeria and be taking expeditions on Jan. 30. back to Niamey for about \$2,400. Feb. 13 and March 6 by Land Hauser Reisen (Neuhauserstrasse Rover or Toyota Land Cruiser. The groups of eight to 12 people will follow the Niger from Niamey days along the route of the Niger River from Bamako to Niamey for to Timbuktu, go through the Tuareg country to Peul country in about \$7 400 Sokolo, continue down to Bani to 75016 Paris) offers 10-day Toyota the Dogon country, back to the Land Cruiser trips from Ouaga-Niger at Gao, and return to Nidougou to Dogon country for through the rain forest to about \$2,000. Africatours (9-11. The price is about \$2,500. amey. The 16-day camping trip costs about \$2,100 from Paris.

hara specialist. It offers travel by Land Rover with four people vehicles per trip. The trips empha-size the culture and ethnology of the places that are visited. This year, there will be 14-day journeys through the Dogon country of Mali for about \$1,600. A 16-day journey is being offered on March 28 from Bamako to Timbuktu to Lake Faguibine and back up the river to Mopti. The traveling is done by airplane, bush taxi, camel and pirogue, and costs about

March 28 to travel across Mauri-

New Destination New People



The Ivory Coast for a Change

CALL 32 0733 IVORY COAST TOURIST P.O. BOX V 77 ABIDJAN

GETTING THERE

(Continued from Page 7S) ere worth inquiring about. Sabena also has another reduced rate interesting to tourists who can set exact dates for their flights.

The most relaxing way to travel is probably taking a cabin on one of the few freighters that still have facilities. Some cargo ships that have passenger cabins hold them for business friends of the compa-ny only, so it is difficult to find space. Just about the best address for this is that of the travel organization of the West German ship-ping company Navis: Billhorner Kanalstrasse 69; 2000 Hamburg for shipping companies and poten-

tial travelers, and for this pub-lished a catalog listing the routes of merchant ships. There is, for example, one boat going from Rot-terdam to Liberia, another from an Italian port to Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Togo, Benin. Each of these trips costs roughly (one way). Another ship going from Genoa to Dakar, Abid-jan, Lagos and Douala takes about 20 days to Douala, at a cost of about \$900.

Navis also has a cruise in its program, carried out by a Norwegian shipping company (Vesteralens Dampskibsselskab). It touches at Dakar before going

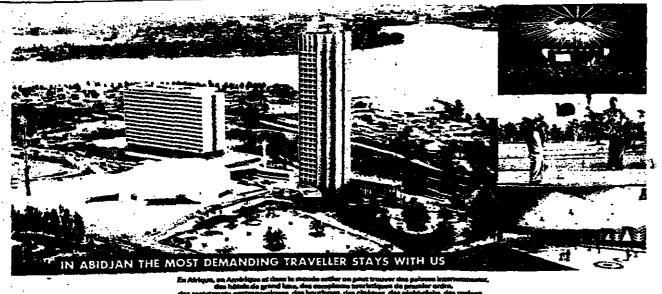
on to Sao Vicente on the Cape Verde islands. Other tour operators offering cruises that visit West African ports are the Swiss Knoni, German Hapag Lloyd, French Pa-quet and Norway's Norwegian American Craises.

The French Paquet - like any other shipping company, it may be found in the ABC shipping guide, usually found in travel agencies — is the only line connecting West Africa with Europe and taking ears. The rates range from \$297 to \$1,048 per passenger depending on season and comfort, and are fixed for cars up to four and a half meters long at \$396, and for larger vehicles at \$486.

MARK J. KURLAN-SKY is an American free-lance journalist based in Paris, and a frequent contributor to the IHT's supplements.

VERONIKA HASS is a West German free-lance journalist based in Paris.

THOMAS KAMM is a member of the IHT's editorial staff.



LE MENDEZ-VOLES AAR

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 22

25 14% 51 19% 51 19% 51 19% 51 10% 51 14% 51 14% 14 14% 16 16% 16 16% 20% NBD 8 123% NBL 18 121 131 NCMB 220 131% NBL 18 12 12 131% NCMB 220 1

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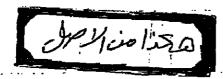
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REPORTS

Incisive. In depth. International

Page 11 Wednesday, December 23, 1981

Cycles Peugeot to Build Engines for Honda

TOKYO — Honda said Tuesday that Cycles Peugeot of France would begin producing engines and transmissions for Honda mopeds.

Under the agreement, Cycles Peugeot will produce a two-stroke engine and transmission beginning in October for Honda's Belgian motorcycle manufacturing subsidiary, Honda Benefux, at Aalst. The engine is cu-

rently built at Honda's Japanese plant.

A Honda official said initial engine and transmission production by the French company would start at between 30,000 and 40,000 a year and Honda would begin importing and selling Pengeot-made bicycles beginning next March at a rate of about 10,000 a year.

Anglo-American to Buy S. American Firm

LONDON - Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa and two associates agreed Tuesday to buy a 40 percent stake in Empresas Sudamericanas Consolidadas, the South American subsidiary of Consolidated Mining and Industries, for \$115 million.

A joint statement said the interest in Empresas will be held by a joint company, made up of Anglo-American, De Beers Consolidated Mines and Minerals & Resources Corp.

Accord Expected on Harvester's Debt

Washington Post Service NEW YORK - International Harvester and its 225 banks are nearing agreement on a complicated realignment of the \$3.4 billion in debt of the giant manufacturer of farm equipment and trucks, sources close to the

negotiations say.

"There are a few hold-out banks," one banker close to the negotiations said Monday. "But I expect them to come on board. I'm optimistic we'll have a deal in hand by Wednesday," which is the deadline.

The proposed loan restructuring would change short-term loans into two-year term loans and reduce the amount of interest Harvester has to pay. If the agreement falls through, Harvester likely would be forced to file for bankruptcy.

Bonn Critical of Rothmans Purchase

LONDON - Philip Morris' purchase of a substantial stake in Rothmans International has run into criticism from the West German cartel office, a Rothmans spokesman said Tuesday.

He said the cartel office has told Philip Morris, Rembrandt Group

and Rothmans that it would have preferred that the deal arranged earlier this year had not gone through.

The cartel office is concerned about the potential joint-marketing im-

plications of the Philip Morris-Rothmans link, he added.
Industry sources added the EEC Commission also is studying the competitive implications of the Morris-Rothmans agreement.

Warner in Talks on N.Y. Daily News

By Winston Williams

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The Chicago Mer-

untile Exchange has announced

the formation of a new division

that will specialize in the trading

of futures on options, indexes of

stock prices and indexes of other

The proposal is subject to the approval of the membership and

regulatory authorities, the ex-

The exchange said that estab-

lishment of the new division with its own distinct membership roster

would "assure the Mercantile Ex-

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REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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change said Monday.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Warner Communications, the diversified New Yorkbased entertainment company, is conducting preliminary discussions on the possibility of buying The Daily News.

Felix G. Robatyn, the New York investment banker, said Monday he had held preliminary discussions over the weekend with Steven J. Ross, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Warner Communi-

He said he had also talked over the weekend and Monday with Ira Harris, the Chicago broker representing the Tribune Co. of Chicago, owner of The Daily News, to see if it seemed feasible for Warner Communications to explore the possibility of purchasing the paper.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Auto Workers in U.S. Move Closer to Talks

By John Holusha

New York Times Service DETROIT - The United Auto Workers union has announced its General Motors and Ford councils would meet Ian. 8 in Chicago, a step that could lead to a reopening of the current labor contracts with the two big automobile manufac-

Union leaders have been polling the local officials who make up the councils since Dec. 9, when the UAW executive board dropped its ban on reopening contracts. Since the councils voted last March 19 to oppose renegotiating the current contract, it is unlikely the leader-ship would have called another meeting unless sentiment had changed.

Donald Ephlin, director of the union's Ford department said, "I want to discuss the disastrous shape Ford Motor Company is in and what can be done to protect the jobs of the Ford workers.

Owen Bieber, head of the GM department, said, "Indefinite layoffs at GM right now are at their highest layoff in the said." their highest level in months, and the prospects for the immediate future don't look optimistic. The time has come to meet as a council and talk about these difficulties."

Council Approval

Approval of the councils, which have a total of about 525 members, is needed before talks to modify the existing contract or negotiate a new one can begin. The current contract extends until September,

Last week, the union's small American Motors council agreed to begin discussing that company's proposal to defer \$150 million in scheduled wage increases over the next two years. The money would be repaid with interest starting in

Although it now appears likely that negotiations at GM and Ford will begin early next year, it is less clear how much the rank and file are willing to give up in return for the increased job security the un-ion has said it will demand.

Nevertheless, top executives of General Motors and Ford are treating the upcoming talks as a them unusual leverage at the bar-gaining table.

In the past, the immensely prof-

itable industry generally found it cheaper to accede to a large per-centage of union demands, rather then endure lengthy strikes. "No-body wanted to lose megabucks in a six- or eight-week strike," said Ford President Donald E. Petersen. "But that was before the Japanese appeared on the scene. Now we've got no choice but to get our costs under control."

Auto company executives have spent the last year emphasizing what they say is an \$8 per hour difference in the cost of American and Japanese labor. Japanese production costs are estimated to be \$1,000 to \$1,500 less per car. The American executives say the gap has to be narrowed, if not elimi-

Leaders of Ford and GM have said base wages would not have to be cut if reductions could be made in paid time off, health insurance costs and cost-of-living adjustments in wages.
Mr. Petersen said Ford will at-

tempt to get both sides to agree on an early deadline, to avoid the pos-sibility of the talks dragging on un-til the current contract expires in September. Sales are expected to be improved by then, which would increase the vulnerability of the manufacturers to a strike and dispel some of the depression atmosphere currently gripping the

Simply agreeing to consider reopening a contract represents an extraordinary concession by the UAW. The only other time an existing contract was modified was in 1953, and that was at union in-

"The international union was pushed into it," said a Detroit labor relations executive not involved in the current maneuvering. "They are sensitive to public opin-ion and realized that the UAW just can't afford to get the whole world

down on them. Nevertheless, he said it would be difficult for the union leadership to win ratification of any reduction in wages or benefits as long as GM and Ford continue to pay divi-dends. "Look at Ford Every time historic opportunity to gain the union. Ironically, it is the depressed state of automobile sales that could give the rank and file."

markets for trading them following

the settlement of the jurisdictional

dispute between the Commodity

Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Com-

The larger exchanges are align-

ing with each other, trying to cap-

ture trading volume in the new contracts by maximizing arbitrage possibilities. The Chicago Board of

which takes back about 90 percent

Kuwait-Gulf Coutract

has signed a contract to buy 35,000

barrels a day of Kuwaiti crude oil

beginning Jan. 1, but two other companies are seeking lower pric-

es, Kuwaiti oil sources said Tues-

Gulf, which was buying 50,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti oil under

a previous contract, would pay the new Kuwaiti price of \$32.30 a bar-

rei set at the OPEC meeting in Abu Dhabi this month, they said.

KUWAIT (Renters) - Gulf Oil

and royalties.

Donald E. Petersen

U.S. Prices 0.5% Higher In November

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — U.S. inflation continued to moderate in November, with the government's Consumer Price Index rising 0.5 percent after a 0.4 percent increase in October, the Labor Department

reported Tuesday. The Labor Department said in-flation, as measured by the CPI, rose at a 6.2 percent annual rate in November and increased at a sea-sonally adjusted annual rate of 9.2 percent over the first 11 months of

The report indicates inflation for the year probably will be the lowest since the 9 percent of 1978. The CPI rose 13.3 percent in 1979 and 12.4 percent in 1980. Spokesman David Gergen said

President Reagan was "encour-aged, pleased with the report" on consumer prices. Mr. Gergen said the Council of Economic advisers currently fore-sees an annual inflation rate of 9.5

pct for the whole year. The moderation of inflationary essures means that inflation is

taking less away from the real val-ue of individual savings and take-home pay," Mr. Gergen said. The Labor Department also said that Americans' real spendable income rose 0.3 percent in November, after a revised 0.5 percent in-

crease in October. The Commerce Department. meanwhile, said new orders for durable goods rose \$848 million, or 1.1 percent, to \$78.65 billion in

The increase followed a revised

9.8 percent October decline. Ini-

tially the department said durable goods orders fell 8 percent Octo-The rise in new orders was the result of increased orders for machinery, the department said. "Or-

ders for primary metals and transportation equipment continued to decline," the department added. The Labor Department said the Consumer Price Index increase in November was the result of higher housing costs, which rose 0.4 per-cent after being unchanged in Oc-tober and surging substantially in

the previous five months. Housing costs were boosted last month by higher home ownership costs, reflecting a 1.9 percent in-crease in mortgage interest rates, the report said.

Account Surplus

WIESBADEN, West Germany

In November, 1980, there was a current account deficit of 1.8 billion DM and a trade surplus of 377 million DM.

5.3 billion DM.

Lower, Bonn Says

gineering and has large coal West Germany's current ac Industry sources said the oil count showed a provisional sur-plus of 1.2 billion Deutsche marks companies found an ally in a revein November and a trade surplus nue-hungry British Treasury, of 3.95 billion DM, the federal statistics office said Tuesday. of their North Sea profit in taxes

In October, the current account showed a surplus of 2.9 billion DM, the first surplus since April, 1979, the office said. The October trade account showed a surplus of

Textile Agreement Reached, But EEC Threatens Pullout

By Victor Lusinchi

New York Times Service GENEVA — A trade conflict that threatened to embitter North-South relations was averted here Tuesday with the conclusion of an accord regulating the flow of textiles from Third World producers to industrialized countries. . But an EEC representative immediately raised doubts about the

community's continued participa-The accord, reached after five weeks of hard bargaining, renews the Multifiber Arrangement until July, 1986. Trade totaling about \$19 billion fell under the MFA last

The new pact, which begins Jan. l, gives importers more freedom to restrict imports of textiles, but gives exporters some concess A spokesman for 20 developing nations here called the accord fair. But Horst Krenzler, the chief EEC representative, said the EEC considered the bilateral negotiations that are used to work out precise trading terms under the MFA to be "at least as important" as the new accord.

"If it proves impossible to conclude satisfactory new bilateral agreements, we shall be unable to continue to participate in the MFA," Mr. Krenzler said.

He said the community would assess its position concerning the

MFA early next fall.
U.S. textiles negotiator Peter
Murphy said at the final meeting of the pact's 51 participating countries that Washington had wanted the MFA to allow industrialized nations to negotiate stricter limitations on imports from the Third World because "pressures for further restrictions are present in all importing countries.

The terms on which the pact was extended "will be sufficient for the United States to address its conhe said.

EEC Aide Criticizes Japanese Policy

TOKYO — Recent moves by Japan to redress its trade surplus with the West are not sufficient, a high-ranking EEC official said Tuesday. Umberto Toffano, the EEC Commission deputy director-general for external relations, told reporters, "Things are moving slowly, too slowly

in our opinion, in the right direction."

Mr. Toffano, here ahead of high-level EEC-Japan talks next month said it was too early to judge the precise effect of the Japanese measures

— such as the acceleration of tariff reductions — on the trade imbalance.

After meeting with officials from several Japanese ministries, Mr. Toffano said he had found a "general admission" that the trade imbalance threatens relations. He would not comment on what the European response might be if Japan did not act soon to reduce its trade surplus, although he said there is some danger of unilateral action if common efforts fail.

The EEC demanded earlier this month that Japan reduce its levels of exports in sensitive areas such as automobiles, television sets and ma-chine tools. Mr. Toffano described the flow of these exports as "torrential," saying they have "endangered the survival of European industries."

tions from Washington in the final stage of the negotiations to toughen the U.S. position, bringing it closer to the hard line taken by the EEC.

Mr. Krenzler said at a press briefing that the community regretted having had to take such a line. But he added that with thou-sands of textile industry jobs dis-appearing each year in the EEC's 10 nations, there was no choice but to seek restraints on the influx of shipments from the Third World.

The community's demands for a freer hand to limit these imports at the insistence of France and Britain in particular - delayed the final agreement by several days.

Umbrella Agreement

As reaffirmed Tuesday, the arrangement's aim is to permit an expansion of Third World textile exports without causing "market disruption" to the importing country's domestic industries.

The developing nations' spokesman at the talks, Felipe Jaramillo of Colombia, had earlier described Mr. Murphy received instruc- the pact's new terms as "more re-

strictive." But he told newsmen Tuesday that the accord was fair. The textile pact is an umbrella agreement, negotiated under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, that pro-

vides the framework for the bilateral negotiations.

Much of the last-minute negotiations involved talks between the community and such major Asian textile exporters as Hong Kong, South Korea and Macao on how these terms were to be understood

in the bilateral talks. Both the United States and the EEC wanted the new arrangement to include provisions to fight the circumventing of import quotas by transhipments through third countries. Mr. Krenzler said he was satisfied that an article in the agreement took care of the problem.

The six-page accord also met EEC demands for powers to act against a surge in textile imports from Third World states, Mr. Krenzler said. But it provides for comparation to the property in compensation to the exporters in case of emergency restrictions against such a surge.

off 1/8 to 30%, Traus World Corp., off 1/8 to 14%, and Prime Computer, off 1/8 to 24.

In corporate news, Exxon said

Tuesday it plans capital speuding of \$13.5 billion in 1982, up 22 per-cent from this year's estimated to-

Exxon said oil, gas, coal, nucle-

ar, synthetic fuels acd other energy

investments will account for more

than 90 percent of the 1982 total,

and chemicals will account for

In London, the U.S. dollar fin-

ished weaker against most major

currencies in another quiet, thin

pre-Christmas session, dealers

Deutsche marks, compared with 2.2830 Monday. The British pound ended at \$1.8855, compared with

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION

Monday's \$1.8710.

aid. The dollar closed at 2.2715

N.Y. Stock Prices Down Slightly

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange closed
lower Thesday after trading in a narrow range all day as investors cast a wary eye on economic news at home and political events over-

The Dow Jones industrial average was up fractionally most of the day but then eased late in the session to finish off 1.14 points at 871.96. Declines led advances by a 9-to-6 margin, and volume rose to

48.32 million shares from the 41.29 million traded Monday.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said a lack of downward movement in interest rates, uncertainty over the situation in Poland and continuing high inflation have all contributed to "a sense of vul-

nerability about the market." The market also continued to be depressed by tax loss selling, analysts said. Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said, however, that the market is above its November lows and should still end the year with

its traditional rally, which could extend well into January. There were indications some

investors were selling in anticipation of grim fourth-quarter earnings reports due out next month, reflecting the deepening recession. Some investors still were disturbed by the Federal Reserve's report last Friday of an \$800 million

put pressure on the board to main-tain tight credit and raised fears interest rates may rise. featureless, with most issues showing only fractional price changes Retailing, rail, chemical and mining stocks were weak, while some technology stocks showed

increase in the money supply. That

IBM was the volume leader, rising 4 to 564. Analysts said IBM's recent strength is a positive sign for the market because the stock is very popular among insti-

Most issues on the active list were lower, including Mohawk

eded to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000

CURRENCY RATES

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COMPTREND II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT. **Equity** on January 1, 1981:

\$100,000.00 Equity on December 17, 1981: \$243,941.52

after all charaes For information call or write Royall Frazier, or Ian Somerville, Taylul An: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Manage-ment, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041,

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December 1981

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NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1990



In accordance with the provisions of the Notes notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 23rd December, 1981 to 23rd June, 1982 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 154% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 23rd June, 1982 against Coupon No. 8 will be U.S.\$76.47.

By Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London Agent Bank

change leadership in stock index and options contracts in a much money managers with an opportuquicker fashion than any attempt to enter through a merger of linkage." Trading is expected to begin in the second half of 1987 in the second half of 1982. The membership of the Merc

Chicago Merc Forms Financial Futures Unit

will vote on the proposal on Jan. 26. If the new division is approved, membership sales will begin immediately. Two hundred memberships in the Index and Options Market will be sold to the public at

\$60,000 each. Members of the commodities segment of the Merc and members the International Monetary Market would automatically get trading privileges in the new market and the right to purchase an additional seat on the new market, foreign currency futures contracts

By Nicholas Moore

LONDON - Britain seems to

be quietly shelving plans to impose formal curbs on output from its North Sea oil fields as a means of

prolonging their life, oil industry executives said Tuesday.

Oil companies will instead be left to pump out North Sea oil and

gas as fast as the free market al-

lows, meaning Britain may have a

In theory, the changed approach

Suggestions that Britain should

ciency, were until recently regard-

ed as heretical among energy poli-

uniavorable movement in stock prices would sell a Standard & Poor's 500 stocks futures contract, in essence agreeing to sell the stocks at a certain price on that

date. If the index fell, his portfolio losses would be offset by his profit on the futures contract. At settlement no securities would change hands. Settlement would be in cash for the difference between the purchase price and the price on the settlement date.

The Merc expects the new market eventually to trade options on

Trade has agreed tentatively to link electronically its floor to the floor of the New York Futures Ex-change. The Board of Trade and the Chicago Board Options Exchange are considering closer ties.

and on certificate of deposit fu-Britain Reconsiders North Sea Output Curb

> by a world glut and by forecasts that oil demand and prices will rise much more slowly between now and the end of the century than in the "OPEC decade" of the 1970s. British Petroleum, the partly state-owned British oil multinational, took the lead this year in

But attitudes have been changed

criticizing Energy Department plans to restrict oil output by de-laying the startup of selected new fields and controling the flow from larger-than-expected surplus for export to Western Europe and the United States during the 1980s. On the department's own admission, BP argued, the real price of oil left under the sea would probably be no more than double to-

may also bring closer the date, va-guely put at some time in the early or middle 1990s, when Britain will again depend on OPEC oil. day's \$34 a barrel by the year It said that even in an economy as sluggish as Britain's, it should be possible to obtain a better rescrap the so-called depletion poli-cy, and thus curtail oil self-suffiturn by pumping the oil out quick-ly and investing the proceeds in new, high-technology industries

and alternative energy.

CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

At the Meeting of the Board of Directors of Credit Commercial de France held on December 8th, 1981, Mr. Jean-Maxime Levêque, chairman, presented the board with a report on the group's 1981 activity and growth prospects.

Crédit Commercial de France continues to expand its domestic and interna-tional networks. In recent months a new main branch has been opened at Poitiers and a smaller branch at Vichy. Abroad, a new subsidiary, Crédit Commercial de France (Camada), has started operations. An extensive drive is now under way in Asia. This should result, during the coming months, in the opening of branches in Tokyo and Hong Kong. The bank also has plans to create a subsidiary in Australia in the near future.

This year, in the field of Eurobonds issues, Crédit Commercial de France ranks

The increased activity of the bank is making a positive contribution to the French economy and to its part in the international economy. It has also brought about an increase of searly 3 percent in the number of staff employed in France.

By the end of October, customer deposits had risen by 20 percent, compared to the same period for the preceding year. Export finance and foreign currency loans showed a marked increase: medium-term export credim rose by 19 percent, opening of documentary credits in favour of exporters by 72 percent and loans to linance international trade by 30 percent.

The onlook for Crédit Commercial de France for the full financial year to 31/12/81 is good. Not consolidated profit of the group for the year is expected to increase by more than 15 percent in comparison with last year. International operations, foreign branches and subsidiaries in France are generating a proportionally larger share of the earnings than previously. The increased profit for the year may allow Crédit Commercial de France to fix the dividend for 1981 at a minimum of FF. 13 10 nor share that the transfer of the 25 for the state of t um of FF. 13.10 per share, plus the tex credit, against FF. 11.50 for the

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Chicago Futures London Metals Market 54.00 54.00 54.70 54.70 54.70 54.70 54.70 **London Commodities** :International Monetary Market 1,144 7,230 1,100 1,095 1,097 N.T. **Paris Commodities European Gold Markets Toronto Stocks** Closing Prices, Dec. 21, 1981 Quototions in Conodion funds. All Guotes cents unless morket 4442 Hard Crp A
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Tol. 262721 AMSTERDAM Tolex 14596 26311 803 809 28497 32538 6223 6223 6233 6233 1173 1392 1193 EOE BOW GOT BE COMPANY CONTROL OF STATE OF GOLD OPTIONS Feb. May 39.00 22.00 13.00 13.00 12.50 12.50 12.50 54.00 a 40.00 a 25.50 a 17.00 a 10.00 a 19.00 a 32.00 a PORTINAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED Bid: U.S. \$1.85. Asked: U.S. \$2.00. As of date: December 21, 1981. J. STROEVE & CO. (Est. 1818) Members Amsterdom Stock Exchange Kerkstroot 363 - 1017 HW Amsterdom Tel.: 243075 - Telex: 16396 Major events of the past century as reported in the Herald Tribune **THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980** Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, Dec. 21, 1981 Reproductions of 129 front pages, many with Herald Tribune exclusive articles: the Titanic, the Dreyfus trial, First World War coverage edited at the front Read about people: Queen Victoria, Lindbergh, Jack the Ripper, the Windsors, Stalin — a century of news headliners and the events that surrounded 4190 Bonk Moot 401 Can Cmf 1240 Can Both 324 Imases 42769 Notfisk Cda 4499 Power Cp 100 RotlandA 18457 Rayal Bank 353 Sheinbry A Total So Hardcover, 28 x 38 cm., The Front Page is a distinctive personal or business gift. —U.S.\$32 or equivalent in any European currency — plus postage: in Europe, please add \$2.50 per copy; outside Europe, please add \$8 per copy. Canadian Indexes

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. Commodity Indexes 1-11 12-31 1-15 1-15 1-22 1-4 12-33 294 22 1954 12 15 Condec 521
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WASHINGTON — The first of
more than 200 lawsuits filed The Driver no state of the private no state of the pri against tampon manufacturers in cases involving toxic shock syn-drome has been settled out of 516 17 20 34 20 34 514 514 19 34 14 34 15 34 15 34 15 34 15 34 15 34 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 15 36 16 court, reportedly for more than \$500,000. Lawyers for the family of Janice Ritter, a 28-year-old Oklahoma woman who died of toxic shock in November, 1980, confirmed Monday that an agreement was reached late last week with International Playtex, Inc., but refused to dis-"We feel we recovered sufficient 8VA EVTJ B . 30
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sources said.

They said the terms are similar to those obtained last year when \$580 million in public sector foreign debt was rescheduled.

The agreement allows for the \$180 million to be paid over 10 years at interest starting from %

percent to 14 percent above Libor, with a five-year grace period. Ni-caragua's public foreign debt is about \$2.5 billion.

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Slow Economic Recovery Forecast in OECD

Larger Market, New Rules

Planned for Samurai Bonds

(Continued from Page 1)
pointing by top officials of the
OECD Trade Union Advisory Committee, which represents 60 million workers in 40 central trade unions. "We do not challenge the figures, but the report is disappointing to us since it contains nothing about a dialogue with unions nor references to alternative experiences and transferences and transferences are size of the contains and the contains the contains and the contains the co tive, expansionary policies," an of-ficial said. He added that "continuing unemployment is unaccept-

The projected recovery is based primarily on gradually increased domestic consumption and stock rebuilding plus "buoyant" demand for exports from outside the OECD area, Mrs. Ostry said.

But it is clouded by two uncertainties — continuing high interest rates, primarily in the United States, plinarily in the Office States, and declining spending by nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for OECD exports, officials said.

OPEC Surplus

Mrs. Ostry said that OECD projections show that OPEC's surplus will shrink from an estimated \$60 billion in 1981 to between \$25 billion and \$30 billion over the next

Japan Proposes Hold on Spending In New Budget

TOKYO — The Japanese government Tuesday adopted budget plans for the fiscal year beginning next April that would hold spending for most programs to current

There would be increases, however, in defense, energy and for-eign sid programs. The proposal calls for a defense budget increase of 6.5 percent to 2.5 trillion yen (\$11.6 billion). At a special Cabinet meeting, the government ap-proved a budget plan that will now so to various government agencies

Premier Zenko Suzuki said he hopes to submit the budget to the Diet Japan's parliament, by January and complete debate by the time the new fiscal year starts in

April.

The budget mirrors government efforts to rebuild its deficit-riddled finances while spurring the faltering economy. It calls for a 6.2 percent increase in total spending over the current fiscal year to about 50 trillion yen, the smallest increase since 1958. Spending in the general fund will increase only 1.8 percent.

Because of the sluggish economy, Mr. Suzuki has been trying to avoid an increase in corporate taxes, but he has decided to seek one. There will be no reduction in income taxes, despite opposition parties and labor groups seeking a. cut to decrease the tax burden on the consumer

18 months, which reflects declin-ing OECD imports from OPEC and continuing drawing on oil stocks by industrialized nations. But she stressed that there wide differences in projected performances among member countries,

as the report outlined:

The U.S. gross national product will fall by 2 percent during the first half of next year from the present level, rising to a 4-percent growth rate next year and sliding to a 3-percent expansion rate in the first six months of 1983.

U.S. inflation was projected at roughly 7 percent during the period, with the unemployment rate rising to 9 percent in 1982 and dropping to 8.5 percent during the first half of 1983.

 In Western Europe, including European Economic Community nations, the GNP will rise from its presently stagnant level to 1.7 per-cent in the first half of next year and to 2.7 percent a year later.

TOKYO — Japan plans to expand the number and size of samurai bonds offerings, which are borrowings by foreign entities in the

domestic yen market, but will

toughen the standards, securities

essary because of the large number of foreign issuers currently attract-ed to Japan by relatively low inter-

est rates and the need for Japan to

expand capital exports, the sources

increased in late February to four issues totaling about 70 billion yen (\$320 million) from the current

three issues totaling about 50 bil-

lion yen.
The maximum issue amount will

be reduced to 10 billion yen from

15 billion for issuers who do not

have U.S. bond ratings. This will

include such Asian issuers as the

Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

of 400 billion yen of 10-year na-

tional bonds the Finance Ministry

plans to issue in January through

an underwriting syndicate. The issue will be priced at 984 percent

with a coupon of 7.7 percent,

yielding 8.015 percent. The current

price is 98 percent, with an 8 per-cent coupon yielding 8.367 per-

The maximum issue amount will

be unchanged at 30 billion yen for

the World Bank, 20 billion for is-

sucrs with an AAA rating and 15

billion for those with an A rating,

But maturities for samurai bond

issues will be shortened. Issuers the figures showed

the sources said.

The new coupon and issue price

bonds will be the same as that

The monthly offerings will be

The changes in the rules are nec-

sources said Tuesday.

Inflation rates were projected as declining throughout Europe but

vidual countries. Inflation is seen falling to around 3 percent in West Germany during the next 18 months, but remaining at an average rate of 11.7 percent in France, Britain and Italy.

Mrs. Ostry noted differences with the French government's in-flation projections, which listed a goal of around 10 percent next year. The OECD, while moderateoptimistic about the French economy, believes that consumer prices will fall from their current 15.5-percent rate of increase to only around 13.5 percent during the first half of 1982.

The difference stems from "a more conservative view" at the OECD regarding emerging wage-price policies adopted by France for the next 12 months, Mrs. Ostry

 Japan, the standout performer within the OECD, will show a growth rate of 3.7 percent during the first half of next year, and this

who floated 15-year bonds in the past will be allowed to issue bonds

of up to 12 years, and those with

12-year issue records will be limit-

The maximum maturity for is-

suers who have floated 10-year

bonds in the past will be shortened

The only newcomers that will be eccepted in the market for the time

being will be those with an AAA

rating or that are guaranteed by

AAA-rating holders, the sources

Euroloans Total

\$132.3 Billion

For All of 1981

NEW YORK - International

banks extended a record \$132.28

billion in Eurocurrency bank loans

during 1981, compared with

\$77.39 billion in 1980, preliminary

figures from Morgan Guaranty

1981 increase in new credits result-

ed from an increase in loans to

U.S. borrowers, which bankers link largely to increased takeover activity. U.S. borrowers took \$54.2

billion during 1981, compared with \$6.72 billion in 1980.

international bonds were issued

during 1981, higher than the \$41.92 billion issued in 1980.

For December, banks will ex-

tend less in new credits than in

November or in December, 1980,

An estimated \$53.50 billion of

The figures showed much of the

Trust showed Tuesday.

ed to 10-year issues.

to seven years.

Japan's inflation rate, which was 5 percent during the first half of this year, will decline to 4.5 percent in the first half of 1982, while

will rise to 4.7 percent during the

its unemployment rate will hold steady at its present level of 2.2 percent through the second half of 1982 and drop to 2 percent in the first half of 1983, the OECD said.

Fewer Unemployed in U.K.

LONDON (AP) - December memployment figures published by the Department of Employ-ment on Tuesday showed Britain's jobless total down for the third consecutive month.

The jobless total this month was 2,940,703, or 12.2 percent of the nation's work force of 24.2 million. In November it was 2,953,340, and in October 2,988,644. In September the country had its highest number of memployed since the 1930s, with 2,998,789 out of work.

JVC, Thorn, AEG Sign Pact to Make Video Products

Resters
TOKYO --- Victor of Japan
(JVC), Thorn EMI and AEG-Telefunken have signed an agreement to establish a joint holding company to manufacture video consumer electronic products in Europe, Vic-

tor said.

The three companies had been planning the move for some time, and France's Thomson Brandt originally was to take part. But it withdrew last month due to uncertainties caused by its selection for nationalization. The three said they would leave room for possible

later participation by Thomson. JVC, Thorn and AEG will hold equal shares in the new company, to be headquartered in the Nether-lands, Victor said. Products to be manufactured will include video tape recorders, video disc players

and video cameras.

The holding company plans to set up a subsidiary in West Berlin and another in Britain, possibly near Brighton.

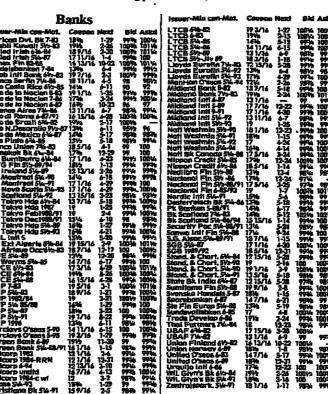
The companies are seeking approval from their respective gov-ernments for the project and in-tend to notify the European Economic Community Commission,

Russia Launches Satellite

The Associated Press MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and five of its Warsaw Pact allies launched a satellite to study the Earth's atmosphere and ionosphere, Tass reported Tuesday. The Vertikal-10 rocket was launched Monday "to a height of 1,510 kilometers," the Soviet news agency

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Dec. 22, 1981



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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Selected Over-the-Counter



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December 22, 1981

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DM 300,000,000

93/8 Moutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1981/1991

Offering Price: Maturity: Listing:

9%% p.a., payable annually on December 15 Frankfurt am Main

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HOW MUCH FOR

MY WIFE ?





















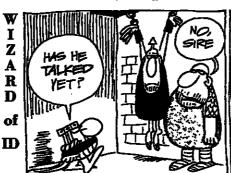












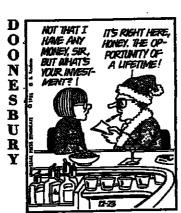








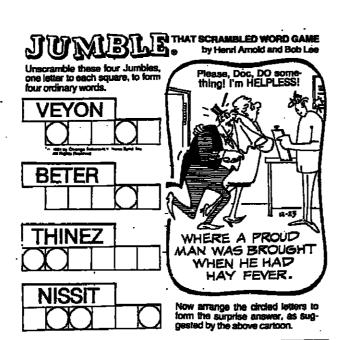












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BOOKS.

...... MIXED COMPANY

Women in the Modern Army.

By Helen Rogan, 333 pp. \$14.95. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Leonard

CLIFFORD ALEXANDER, who was Jimmy Carter's secretary of the Army, said this to Helen Rogan: West Point, just like Harvard, is less important than it thinks it is. If it was in North Dakota, you wouldn't know it was there."

The trouble, suggests Rogan, is that the values of West Point - including the superstition that the faster you can run, the better you will lead - are also the values of the U.S. Army and, to some extent, the values of the culture on which that Army depends for its images and fantasies of manliness. Men go to war, where they are mystically bound, in order to protect the women who stay home feeding the children. If the women go to war with the men, then the men have no way of proving they are better than the woon-

Rogan, born in Edinburgh, educated at Cambridge University in England, an associate editor at Harper's magazine, is a young woman of cool intelligence and skeptical humor, and a very good writer. She has gone to war, in peacetime, at Fort McClellan, Ala., at West Point, at the Pentagon and at Army posts as far flung as Kit-zingen in West Germany — every-where but North Dakota. She has, while marching with Alpha Company and reassembling an M-16, talked to women who joined the Army and to men who don't know what to think about it. She is acquainted equally with the historical facts and particulars of personality. Her acquaintances make an excellent book.

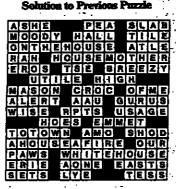
No Strangers to War

Women, of course, "have been no strangers to war." They have been warriors, leaders, heroines, adventurers, poisoners, partisans, guerrillas and gunrumers, terrorists, revolutionaries, spies, nurses, raped civilians, camp followers." Never mind the Amazons, who belong to the pulp imagination. Think, instead, of Medea, Semiramis, Hatshepsut, Deborah. Judith, Zenobia, Agrippina, Cleopa-tra, Tiamat, Boadicea, Bridget and Rhiannon and Maeve of the Celts. Remember the Eumenides and Erinyes, the Valkyries and Scotland's La-dies of the Covenant and the female regiments of King Gezo of Dahomey. Contemplate the Pankhursts, who broke all those windows and were force-fed on hunger strikes, the Israelis, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Weather Underground. We aren't talking about white

gloves and church socials. But - again, of course, have been traditionally the last resort, the actresses of desperation. When nationhood is in jeopardy, no one asks questions about upper-body strength. In the United States, for better or worse, there has been "no threat of invasion" in this century. We haven't needed women, except as nurses and secretaries and telephone operators, to confront the deadly foe, whoever he is. How come, then, that women since 1978 have accounted for 8 percent of our military posture, 174,000 of them, 67,000 in the Army? There are four million people in the armed forces of the Soviet Union, and only 10,000 of them are female.

Well, we have a volunteer Army, and Rogan rather hopes it will remain so. Until the legislated integration of that Army in 1977—until, that is, the abolition of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) — those females who volunteered were better educated than the males, although both sexes sought in malitary service the same satisfac-tions: adventure, a decent job oppor-tunity, the chance to train and get an education, escape from a stifling small town and proof of patriotism. After 1977, except at West Point, the volun-

Solution to Previous Puzzle



teers are looking for a way out of a closed society, whatever their sex. Rogan covers racism and home-

sexuality and abortion and the banned images — Pallas Atlance — of the abolished WAC. She is knowledgeable about grader differences: Men, on the average, are 10 percent bigger, heavier and stronger, in the hands, chest and legs, although not in the abdomen; women have better hearing, are more bouyant in water, run the marathon more efficiently and tend to cry rather than to jump out of windows when the world goes-wrong. She is severe in her analysis of the weighty judgments attached to such differences: How many pushings compensate for an inability to be flexible under duress? Who decides that men who "know how to holler and swear" are superior to women who "have icy eyes" when the heat is on?

She is writing, however, about minds more than bodies. Military men are threatened by military wonen, Why? Women, at home, are a dream of domesticity. Women, in the trenches, are a provocation. Are they to be protected or raped? Are men animals or chivalric? Who is to be protected from whom? An arctic of the brain takes over; at this front, there are no virgins. War, finally, is a substitute for sex, a drama of property rights. Who owns the Madonna?

Rogan is fair to the variations of her men as well as her women. She listens, as if to each remarkable sesshell. If every army is based on a "semi-mystical" warrior elite, why is Pallas Athene less compelling than the Knights Tempians? She hears one young woman, loving ber rifle, exclaim, "Wow! This is great! I feel like Patty Hearst!" She hears another exclaim? plain: "I grew up in a part of the country where there were no black people. I seriously thought homosexuality was a fairy tale, like Snow White." She has found warriors who happen to be female.

I retract. Rogan has visited North Dakota after all. West Point is every-where. And what is the point of West, if women want to die as much as

John Leonard is on the staff of The

Best Sellers

The New York Times This list is based on reports from more than ookstores throughout the United States, We

AN INDECENT OBSESSION, by College McCollege, THE HOTEL NEW HAMP-SHIRE by John Irong. 3 CUIO, by Stephen King.... 4 NO TIME FOR TEARS, by Cya 5 NOMER HOUSE, by James Cla-6 SPRING MOON, by Bene Bao Lord REMEMBRANCE, by Denicle

Steele MASQUERADE, by Kir Williams
THE LISCACY, by Howard Fast...
GORKY PARK, by Martin Cruz RABBIT IS RICH, by John Up-

dike CARDOVAL SINS, by Andrew M. Goodey
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ROCKEY, by Andrew A. Roomey.

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by Abigail Van Buren.

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LIFE, by Miss Figgy at told in
Hemy Beard.

10. FONDA: MY LIFE, by Heavy
Fonda.

11. BLIZABETH TAYLOR: The Last
Sun, by Kiny Kelby.

12. TEERAGE ROMANCE, by Delia.

13. ELIZABETH TAYLOR: TO A

BRIDGE

Less perfect, but still adequate, would have been the Michaels cue bid, showing length in hearts and one of the minor suits. The actual takeout double was unsatisfactory, since it did not begin to suggest a powerful hand with freakish distribution.

Preferable would have been an overcall of two hearts, lying in wait. North's jump to two no-trump was a conventional way to show a strong hand in support of spades.

Four no-frump was not, of course, Blackwood but a request to East to pick a suit. If he had chosen diamonds, West intended to move to hearts. When he chose clubs. West should

have been willing to go to slam. He could not be sure of 12 tricks, for there was a possibility of losing a trick in clubs or hearts. But the slam pros-pects were good, and he could not be sure of beating five spades. His penal-ty doubled, breaking the guideline when in doubt with a fit in a competitive anction, bid one more for luck,"

By Alan Truscott

JOOK OF GI

PORTING TI

Of THE P

BIDDING two-suited hands in the face of an opposing opening bid often presents a problem. The top and bottom method would have been ideal for West when South opened one spade. Having shown his two suits a cue bid of two spades, he could then have moved to show extra high-card strength and distribution.

I ess perfect but still adequate.

\$15 WEST EAST VAKJ976 **♣**A**K**9843 **♣Q1983** SOUTH (D) **◆**KJ199762 V25 . ♦KQ5 47 DNL 2N.T.

uld the tent ong aw-y. uro-ong Ar-t a ex-old ing est

Cobb and the Medicine Man "He let me examine him. He talked with me about Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Walter Johnson. He told me the only player he ever intentionally tried to harm was a pitcher who threw at his head. He signed a EW YORK - Baseball fans who have been and for a few years or who know how to read must tware that Tyrus Raymond Cobb was not distin-hed for a sweetly companionable disposition. In autobiography, Cobb tells of his days as a Detroit baseball for me. We became friends.

cie when he fought with his teammates and "kept

sapon of a lethal nature close by me at all times.

Ie was through as a player before we ever met and encounters were too few to influence my personal

RED SMITH

using an anecdote I am confident was true be-se Grantland Rice had told it to me.

in until I had talked to and examined him.

ing paid \$200 a month.

By Rob Hughes

ir. b. Spain. One foot is perched lazi-

tes a certain smugness.

al Herald Tribune

ONDON — He stands ready

on a ball, his ample belly ethangs his soccer shorts and an

Mo-ear smirk on his face de-

But the image is betrayed by two

ge fangs protruding through the sie. Yes fangs. For he is Bulldog

bby, a Disneyesque caricature

eed sparks and spikes flying down the line.

e he would be a different person when free of pain

1982 World Cup.

THE FRONT PAGE

The International Herald Tribune

1887-1980

THE FRONT PAGE

Bulldog Bobby's success is al-

ready assured. He is the front man,

the logo with British soccer author-

took objection to his image.

Tyrus Raymond Cobb was born Dec. 18, 1886, in Narrows, Ga. He led the American League 12 times in batting and six times in stolen bases. He holds American League records in games played, times at bat, runs scored, total hits and three-base hits. His

ifetime batting average was 367, higher than that of any other Hall of Famer.

"Mr. Cobb had a son, a physician, who died prematurely of a malignancy. The hospital in Royston, Ga, exists with the help of a large domation from Mr. w of him, although he did write - upbraiding me

"Ty Cobb died in the summer of 1961. It was some time later before I realized I should not have insisted on a complete history and physical examination be-

fore relieving his pain. "It has taken me 20 years to admit it."



Chaud of France Is Surprise Winner of Cup Giant Slalom Epple said: "I blew it on the first run. I was cautious and watching my technique but on this course you just had to led go and

Frenchwoman to win a cup giant slalom since Danielle Debernard

1. Elissoem Croud, France. 2 minutes Scands.
2. Irane Espie, West Germany, 2:58.44.
3. Eriko Hesa, Switzerland, 2:58.59.
4. Christin Cooper, U.S.A., 2:58.45.
5. Ursule Konselt, Liechtenstein, 2:58.75.
6. Cindy Nelson, U.S.A., 2:58.77.
7. Mario Epple, West Germany, 2:58.87.
8. Fableane Serrot, France, 2:59.45.
10. Montito Hess, Switzerland, 2:59.44.
11. Abbl. Fisher, U.S.A., 2:59.70.
12. Pertrine Pelen, France, 2:58.87.
13. Zee Hoss, Switzerland, 2:59.87.
14. Carale Merie, France, 2:58.87.
14. Carale Merie, France, 2:50.19.
15. Ann Melander, Sweden, 2:50.27.

World Cup St

.Pelon, 57. .Morio Rosa Quario, italy, 57.

&Morro ruces
- Austria, St.

&Lea Seatigner, Austria, St.

&Leasurit, St.

9.Morto-Cacile Gras-Goudenier,
- Acceptiol, Switzerland, 45.

By Scott Ostler

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — If you've ever kicked your golf ball out from

behind a tree, brought home a fish or two over the limit, lied about your kid's age to get him into Lit-ile League or sneaked a peak at the

other guy's poker hand — this

S.L. picks its winner on the basis

of such sporting virtues as skill and courage. The magazine stub-bornly refuses to recognize what

has become the most important

skill in sport — cheating. The edi-tors at S.I. overlook the fact that it

also takes skill and courage to

So drop a quarter-size slug in the jukebox and punch up Hank Williams' "Your Cheatin' Heart."

one's for you.

2. Irene Eppie, 139, 3. Cooper, 88, 4. Hanni Wenzi, Liec

From Agency Dispatcher
SAINT GERVAIS, France —
Elisabeth Chand continued the recent success of the French wom-en's ski team with her first World be aggressive to win."
Chaud, whose best cup finish Cup victory, in a giant slalom race, before Tuesday was an eighth last here Tuesday.

After Marie-Cécile Gros-Gauyear in a giant slalom race at Wangs, Switzerland, is the first

denier's first downhill success by a Frenchwoman for 10 years in Saalbach, Austria, Friday, Chaud's triumph ended five years of failure by the French in the giant slalom. Unexpected

Chand, who turned 21 two

weeks ago, was delighted with her unanticipated victory. "Yes, I'm surprised," she said. "I knew I could do it this season, but I didn't expect it now. I thought maybe January.'

was fourth after the morning's first run over the 56-gate course with a drop of 345 meters (about 1,140 feet).

But she turned in the fastest secand leg for a combined clocking of 2 minutes, 58.14 seconds. Irene Epple of West Germany, leading after the first run, finished overall, three-tenths of a second behind Chand.

Hess Keeps Lead

Erika Hess of Switzerland was third (2:58.59) and Christin Cooper of the United States was fourth (2:58.65.)

Hess retained her cup lead with 148 points, followed by Epple at 139 and Cooper at 88. Asked if she might be peaking

too soon before January's world championships in Austria, Chand said: "Not at all. "I'll take a win any time I can "And the championships are just a month away — how can it be

too soon?" Tuesday's race was run under clear skies with little wind factor. Every year about this time, Sports Illustrated selects its sportsman of the year — a meaningful award, once upon a time. But it has become hopelessly outdated. The snow was hard-packed, but not icy.

Complaints

Some of the contestants complained about the course. Commented Hess: "It's the easiest giant slalom course I've skied, too open and too flat with no technical challenge.
"It was more of a downhiller's

race, and that's why Chaud won." Chand is respected more as a downhill racer than as a slalomist.

The Oakland A's. Baseball has always been ahead of its time in recognizing cheating as an art form, but this year's A's truly advanced the art. Most of Oakland's pitchers threw spitballs, according to most hitters around the league. And on more than one occasion, at

The nominess are:

the start of an inning, the A's would make a covert switch, throwing the game ball into the dugout and tossing the infield warm-up ball-to the pitcher to use

Bobby Unser. He won the Indy 500 twice in 1981. He was stripped of the title for illegally passing un-der the yellow caution flag, but appealed on the grounds that everybody does it - and was reinstated

Mario Andretti. He wound up

NFL Standings

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Houston	7	7	2	283	32	.633
Cleveland	5	11			375	
	Western					
Co. Dia						-
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Denver	10	6		.72		
Kongets City		7			290	
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y-Philipdelph y-N.Y. Gints	12 10 9	4 6 7	0	348 255 347	221 257	425 -503 -500
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a ballboy as a messenger, he re-

second to Unser, presumably because he didn't cheat as well.

Bill Fitch. The Boston Celtics'

coach was thrown out of a game last season against the 76ers. He went to the locker room, turned on his TV set and eavesdropped on the 76ers' timeout huddles. Using layed his information to the Bos-ton bench. The Celtics won the game, which ultimately gave them the home-court advantage in the playoffs, where they beat the 76ers in the seventh game, in Boston Garden, by one point, on their way to an NBA championship.

Champagne Dan Ford. He was caught red-handed at home plate when the illegal cork insert in his bat popped out.

Norm Elienberger. The former University of New Mexico basketball coach was convicted on 21 of 22 counts of fraud and filing false public vouchers. The judge, Phillip Baiamonte, sentenced Ellenberger to one year's probation and no financial restitution, capturing the spirit of the '80s by declaring: "How fair is it to incarcerate a person that was doing what nearly everyone in the community wanted m-to-do --- namely winning baskethall games?"

Irving Gertner, a court referee from Columbus, Ohio. When Ohio State quarterback Art Schlichter was cited for his third moving traffic violation in a year, he pleaded no contest. He could have been sentenced up to 60 days and fined \$500, but Gertner gave him a suspended \$50 fine instead. Gertner a devoted Buckeye football fan,

Fouts Sets Record As Chargers Win **NFL Playoff Berth**

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO — Quarterback Dan Fouts broke his own National Football League record for passing yardage in a season and Rolf Be-nirschke kicked three field goals to lead San Diego to a third consecutive American Conference West title with a 23-10 victory over Oak-

land here Monday night.
The Chargers, on the brink of playoff elimination Sunday until Chicago upended Denver, 35-24, finished in a tie for first with the Broncos at 10-6 but won the title

because of their better intradivisional record. Fouts passed for 222 yards in hitting on 14 of 27 attempts. That gave him 4,802 yards for the season — 385 better than the mark he set last year. One of his completions was a 29-yarder to wide receiver Charlie Joiner for a touch-

Brooks had given the winners a 7-0 lead with a tackle-breaking 28yard run midway through the first quarter. Benirschke's field goals were of 24, 27 and 39 yards. San Diego, which has won four of its last five games, meets Miami, the American Conference East

champion, Jan. 2 in Miami.

down. Rookie running back James

said he hadn't recognized The Detroit Lions. They beat the

Awards Time for Sharpies With the Extra Edge

Dallas Cowboys on a last-second field goal, with 12 Lions on the Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett. The use of rabbits - human pacesetters — is supposed to be against the rules, but both runners used

rabbits to help them break world

records for the mile on several oc-

casions. They also cheated track fans by continually ducking a head-to-head showdown Maury Wills. After the Oakland A's (of all people) complained that one of Maury's Seattle Mariners was stepping over the front line of the batter's box, Wills had his

groundskeeper secretly extend the front line of the box an additional 12 inches toward the pitcher's mound. UCLA. The basketball and football teams were busted for numer-ous NCAA violations, everything from transcript fixing to illegally giving away a T-shirt. The violations took place in previous years, but under the rules of this award, the person or institution becomes eligible for nomination in the cal-

endar year in which he/they were caught. (The football team was busted in 1980, but the conference penalties against them were only recently approved by the NCAA.) Rosie Ruiz. She won the Boston Marathon by short-circuiting the course. Actually she did it two years ago, but I wanted to get her

name in this contest so I cheated

Me. I stole the idea for this column from a guy in the office. Such are the nominees so far but there are still nine cheating days until the New Year.

"... I'll take a win any time I can get it."

The winner will be selected by the awards committee presided over by Bottom Line Baiamonte just to make sure no funny stuff Remember, kids: It's only cheat-ing if you get caught.

Rookie Goalie Makes His Mark In Record Time

The Associated Press
ST. LOUIS — Goalie Paul Skidmore set an unenviable National Hockey League record Sunday for the St. Louis

It took Winnipeg's Dong Smail a mere five seconds to score against Skidmore, who had been playing for Salt Lake City of the Central Hockey League and was making his first NHL appearance.

Smail's goal broke the record of six seconds set by Detroit's Henry Boucha in Montreal on Jan. 28, 1973.

"When they threw the puck over after the faceoff, their de-fense mishandled it." Smail said. "I just walked in." The Jets won, 5-4.



Running back James Brooks gave the Chargers an early lead against Oakland Monday night with a 28-yard touchdown run.

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great achievement in scrambling identify," Neil MacFarlane, the into the 24-nation finals of the minister for sport, complained this week. "Our image abroad is bad

problem [of hooligans]. ities are spinning £1-million in en-dorsments. Everything in Bobby's commercial garden was just dandy "There is a real danger of Brit-bashing, and that would a tragedy

- until the government suddenly SOCCER SCENE This logo actually gives the

for the majority of decent people who want to go there to support their team, or even just for a holi-

day."

The minister added that he intends to ask the soccer authorities to drop the "inane" logo. But the authority, rapid as ever when it comes to protecting lucrative interests, bared fangs of its own. The minister's remarks are, according to Football Association Secretary Ted Croker, "staggering and irre-

sponsible." In the Balance

Bulldog Bobby is a figure of fun and funds — Croker says MacFarlane's outburst could be damaging commercially. Heaven Forbid! The reputation of British hooligans abroad is one thing. The bank balance quite another.

Besides, concludes Croker, there is no question of the logo's being d, least of all for a minister who is "not very well informed."

Apparently he has suggested using a lion — but are lions more genteel than a bulldog?

We leave them growling at one another while the manufacturers go on pouring out T-shirts, trinkets and souvening bearing a mascot that, in Croker's eyes, does give an impression of strength, but "the buildog is really a very gentle ammal." Just like those misunderstood ambassadors who roam Enrope in the guise of English soccer

hooligans.

The nation, meanwhile, heard confirmation last weekend that Kevin Beattie, whose muscular presence and solid heading domi-nation might have bolstered its World Cup defense, is finished at

the age of 28.

That, in Christmas week, was finally brought home to him by a specialist's ultimatum: Pack up 40 onward you will need a stick to hobble around. Cold, stark, final—the last words any player wants

In Beattie's case, the news is hardly unsuspected, coming as it did after another attempted comeback in which he played in the reserves for an hour — and then could not walk for a week.

He was a player who arrived at Ipswich Town from Carlisle, in England's far North, clutching a paper bag and with a total of six pennies in his pocket. I first saw him 10 years ago when, ironically, it was his height and strength that stood out on the nation's youth team - which at that time domi-

team — which ar that time domi-nated the world.

"He's a jewel," said his mana-ger, Bobby Robson. "Good in the air, good left foot, speedy and so strong. It's like finding a diamond.

I expected to nurse him, but he torpedoed his way into the team and I can't get him out."

By age 20, Beattle had played over 50 itmes in the English first division. But soon the injuries had

begun to pile up. He had persistent back trouble. He broke an arm. He came back and played too soon through the pain of a knee that was opened up by surgeons five

Battle of Britain: Bulldog, Bulldog, Brouhaha

not only is his career in shreds and his knee withered by arthristis, but enough already. . . . Bulklog Bobby his insurers are wrangling. Appar-can only aggravate the attitude of ently if he had been cut off at the police in Spain dealing with the knee in some fearful soccer accident, he could now claim as much as £25,000 to help him get through the rest of his life. But the injuries are degenerative and insurance companies, as ever, will delve into the small print to see how little they can get away with.

For sure, Ipswich, one of Brit-am's caring clubs, will run a testimonial match for a favoured son. They miss him. And they fill his position with young Steve Mac-Call, who hails from a place called Carlisle and who was sent down to Ipswich by a scout named John Carruthers — the same man had

sent down Beattie 12 years earlier.
None of this will fill the void of a player who, but for his horrendons susceptibility to injury, would have represented his country 10 times the number of occasions his nine caps represent.

But there will be replacements. There always are. In Italy, a club called Fiorentina slipped into the league leadership Sunday. Fiorentina has managed a magnificent spell of victories while its captain and national hero, Giancarlo Antognoni, recovers from a collision with a goalkeeper that shattered

his skull and nearly took his life. And in Spain, Barcelona consolidated its own lead and enjoyed a 3-1 victory over arch-rival Real Madrid last weekend shortly after Bernd Schuster, the dashing young German around whom the team is built, underwent surgery for damaged cartilage. Medical technology improves with the years, but Jupp Derwal, the West German national trainer, last week warned that "such injuries as Schuster's have terminated careers."

If it even threatens, then imagine how Schuster's recent refusal to play for his country will haunt him. Imagine how every player who is cheated of his time must rue the days he gave less than his all. Imagine how stupid a team coach such as Georges Peyroche of Paris St. Germain must feel if his plan backfires — a plan to force the brilliant Dominique Rocheteau to train and play despite injuries the coach believes are "maladies imagi-

A melancholy message for Christmas, to be sure, but even soccer players (and their demonic masters) must see in the mistortunes around them that their opportunities hold good only as long as the flesh is willing. They should dig in, like the proverbial buildog, and let no chance pass them by.

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The Roar of the Ads

By Russell Baker

JEW YORK — At the urging of P.G. of Greenwich, Conn., I have been looking at screamers in the magazine advertisements. Until he pointed it out, I hadn't noticed how much screaming was going on in these

They're packed with gaping jaws, quivering tongues, up to 12 teeth bared in each upper jaw. The pictures are reminiscent of old movie stills of

Johnny Weiss-muller as Tarzan when he was shricking his famous call for the elephants to get

together and stampede the evil But all the screaming in them is being done by women. I went through two dozen magazines without finding a single screaming

Here's a fellow in a tux standing between two women and he's smiling as contentedly as a man looking at a brand-new grandson, although the woman on his left is screaming her head off. What's wrong with the woman? Ad copy under the picture says she is wearing an asymmetric lambsuede tunic. Price: \$180. I could understand her screaming if the tunic cost \$1,000, but being asked to pay \$180 for a tunic today hardly justi-

fies calling the elephant herd to stampede the tunic counter.

Maybe she's screaming at the manager because she ordered a symmetric tunic and didn't find out until she got home that they'd given her an asymmetric tunic. But if that's right, how come the man beside her is smiling?

Cigarette ads have the most screaming women. The odd thing is that most cigarette ads don't show anybody smoking. Just women screaming. Here's an ad for a cigarette that says, "It's new. It's beige. It's more you." It shows a young woman screaming in a symmetric low-cut dress that looks as if it must have cost maybe \$1,200, but there's no beige cigarette in

She appears to have been hurled against an outdoor bannister on and to be in danger of falling down three granite steps and dent-

ing the doorman.
One of those anti-smoking fanatics saw her coming out of the hotel with the new beige cigarette in her mouth, and, crying, "I'm allergic to beige cigarette smoke," gave her an angry push. Falling onto the bannister the young woman half swallowed her cigarette and she is screaming that her tonsils are being cauterized.

Sometimes there is just a woman screaming alone and you have to guess what the person outside camera range has done. Here's a woman wrapped to the scuppers in one of those big down coats and obviously screaming at the top of her lungs. No doubt about what this woman is screaming. It's there in quotation marks.

"I just cleaned my down coat in Woolite for pennies," she howls. "My dry cleaner charges a for-

Now why would anybody scream that? I wouldn't scream it in most circumstances.

Suppose though, that my wife has been complaining about my cleaning bills. One day while she's out I get some Woolite and clean my down coat in the bathtub. During the washing, a huge clump of goose down escapes from a broken seam and clogs the drainpipe. What a mess. Two feet of water

that won't gurgle away and all this sopping goose down floating in it. What's my wife going to say when she goes up to take a bath?

There's only one defense. Wrapping myself to the scuppers in my freshly washed down coat, I wait until I see her approach the house, then dash down to meet

her.
"I just cleaned my down coat in Woolite for pennies," I scream. "That dry cleaner charges a fortune!" And charge off to buy a bottle of gin.

Now here's a woman who isn't screaming. She's holding a bottle perfume and has some four or five feet of particularly nasty looking snake wrapped around her bare neck with one beady little eye glaring distastefully at the perfume. They probably bring this woman into the studio with the snake around her neck when they can't get a really authentic scream from models who have just swallowed their cigarettes.

The Collector of Bona Fide Fakes

Forged Impressionist Paintings Find Market as Real De Horys

By Richard Evans mal Herald Tribune

ONDON - The living room of Ken Talbot's town house, just a few steps off Regent's Park, is lined with Degas, Van Goghs, Modiglianis and Renoirs. Over the sink in the bathroom hang two Raoul Dufys. These seem mundane, however, after the shock of seeing Cezanne's "Les Joueurs des Cartes" tucked away in an alcove on the staircase. Especially since the French master never completed that particular work of art.

All of the paintings are fakes. Turn over any canvas: The name of the real artist is written on the back - the late Elmyr de Hory, perhaps the 20th century's most prolific art forger, who unloaded paintings worth — or, rather, not worth — an estimated \$60 million on the world market.

Ken Talbot isn't concerned with the lack of authenticity. He owns a huge collection of de Hory forgenes, and recently con-cluded a round of sales in Europe and North America in which the works sold for \$9,000 and \$10,000 apiece.

Why would anyone want to pay such a price for a bona fide

"The paintings sell because they are of the highest quality. People invite their friends around to say, 'Have a look at this Renoir I just bought,' and as far as everyone is concerned it is a Renoir. Look at the fall of the trouser leg in that Toulouse-Lan-trec. I dery you to find aflaw in

Not so many years ago, Tal-bot, 60, a retired London book-maker, "didn't know a painting from a bar of soap." The long-time owner of a chain of English betting parlors and casinos, he quit the gambling business in 1968 and went to live in Ibiza, off Spain. There he met Elmyr de Hory. At the time the French government wanted de Hory on charges of conspiracy and fraud, and he would not leave Ibiza for fear of being extradited to

During the years that Talbot knew him, de Hory was down on his luck. He had made a lot of



Collector Talbot with a genuine de Hory.

money on his fakes, but he was an even bigger spender, thinking nothing of buying a Lamborghini for a friend or renting a floor of the Alhambra Palace Hotel for a weekend party. After they got ac-quainted in Ibiza, de Hory often came to Talbot for loans.

"I could never understand what Elmyr did with all his money." Talbot said with a dry smile.
"He would come around asking for a couple of hundred pounds and left me paintings as collateral. He never got the cash in hand to pay me back. In the end, he had spent a lot of my money and I had a lot of his paintings."

By 1970 Talbot owned more than 400 of de Hory's works. In those days, U.S. draft dodgers and international confidence men crowded to Ibiza to avoid extradition. Clifford Irving later jailed for his imaginative "biography" of Howard Hughes — was also living on the island. He wrote a book, "Fake," on de Hory's career. Talbot, de Hory and Irving came to be good friends who would drink together and play poker. Though de Hory

was a compulsive gambler, he didn't often win, and had to pay his debts in paintings.

"He was a rotten card player,"
Talbot said, laughing. "Every
time he had a good hand, he'd
start shaking all over and give
himself array."

himself away." Claiming to be the son of a noble Hungarian family, Elmyr de Hory appeared in Paris in 1946 and tried to make it there as an artist. No one was really sure where he came from, though it appears he was in fact born in Budapest to a family of landholders and diplomats. He spoke

five languages fluently. Times were hard in the post-war '40s. De Hory started selling forged Picasso sketches to Left Bank galleries for a few hundred dollars apiece. Finding it easier than peddling his own work, he traveled to the United States and sold countless fakes over more than 10 years. With his genteel manners and his foreign accent, de Hory convinced buyers that he was an eccentric Old World collector selling his family trea-

In New York he teamed up with Fernand Legros, an Egyp-

SILTES.

tian-born former dancer, who acted as his agent. Talbot claims it was Legros who turned what had been a hand-to-mouth opera-tion into millions. De Hory would paint a Renoir in a single afternoon. He often bragged that he could complete a Matisse sketch in the time it takes to smoke a cigarette.

A forger's career spanning 25 years and two continents caught up with de Hory in the 1970s, when collectors and museum curators began to realize they'd been had in a big way. In the 1960s the Japanese gov-

ernment reportedly paid \$10 million for de Hory forgeries. Texas oilman Algur Hurtle Meadows is said to have shelled out a million. It was Meadows who finally blow the whistle on de Hory and company when an expert informed him that he'd been cheated. De Hory hid out in Ibiza. Legros eventually was tried in Paris and served a short prison term.

Talbot holds a low opinion of Legros. "He used Elmyr. He made millions, but little of it went further than his own pock-

De Hory died in 1976, at age 65, with the battle over his ex-tradition still raging in the Span-ish and French courts. The Ibiza police called it an accidental death resulting from a mix of alcohol and barbiturates.

Today, Ken Talbot is sitting pretty. In recent months he bas opened his home as a gallery to prospective buyers. It's an impressive show; one can under-stand how de Hory paintings were certified as original Impressionist works by the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

With the rise of de Hory's reputation, a steady stream of film stars, socialites and amateur collectors now beats a path to Talbot's door.

"The paintings are great conversation pieces. Who cares if they're fakes?" drawled Talbot. "If you like what you see, then what difference does it make? 'Les Joueurs des Cartes' cost a million dollars, and Cezanne didn't even complete it. I'll sell you the finished one for \$10,000."

PEOPLE: Separate After Five Years Elizabeth Taylor, Warner

After five years of marriage, Effa-abeth Taylor and her husband, Re-publican Sen. John W. Warner of Virginia, have separated. They have agreed amicably to a legal separation," said a spokesman for Taylor in New York. Neither party presently intends to seek a divorce," Warner, 54, is Taylor's seyenth husband; she is his second wife. Taylor, 49, plans to return to Broadway next season as a star and producer. Taylor and Zer Bul-man, who presented her in her Broadway debut last spring in Lilliam Hellman's "The Little Foxes," are forming a company to produce a subscription series of three plays a season on Broadway. The series will open next December with Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing starring Taylor and staged by Franco Zefftrelli. Chris-topher Plananer is likely to be the leading man.

West German Chancellor Hela Schmidt has recorded Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos, with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, for charity. He told a British Broadcasting Corp. interviewer that he found the experience "thrilling." Then be added: "But perhaps not too thrilling for the or-chestra." A portion of the per-formance was shown by BBC television, as was the brief interview. The concerto, played by Schmidt and German pianist Justin Frantz, was recorded by the BBC.

The couple who helped Patricia

Hearst chide a nationwide FBI hunt say they will file a \$6.9-million libel suit alleging that her memoirs defamed them. Jack and Micki Scott charged at a news conference in Portland, Ore., that the book "Every Secret Thing" mis-represents them and Scott's parents, who helped drive the fugitive newspaper heiress from California to a Pennsylvania hideout about four months after Hearst, now Mrs. Bernard Shaw, was kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army on Feb. 5, 1974. "She claimed we were for years support-ers of underground terrorist groups and operated an under-ground railroad," Mrs. Scott said. That is patently untrue. The Scotts said the granddaughter of newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst was a fervent SLA member when they met her. Scott said he was put in contact with the remnants of the SLA while visiting Berkeley after the May, 1974, Los Angeles shootout in which most

members of the terrorist group died. He said he had asked to meet them because he was thinking of writing a book. The Scotts said Patricia Hearst and BM and Ently Harrls were in a "very desperate situation" when they not and were "bent on avenging the deaths of their friends." The Scotts said-Hearst had a plan to kill Charles Bates, former special agent in charge of the FBI in San Francisco. They said she proposed offeropening fire on him. The Scotts said they decided to help Hearst and the Harrises flee because they believed it would avoid bloodshot. After her capture in San Francisco in 1975, Hearst was convicted of robbing a bank with the SLA, and robbing a bank with the SLA, and was later particular. The Harrison are still in prison: Scott, a former Oberlin College athletic director. now writes sports and health col-umns for weekly newspapers in the Pacific Northwest. Mrs. Scott teaches yoga. They said their suit also would name Doubleday Corp., the publisher of "Every Se-cret Thing." as a defendant.

Five-year-old Samenths Brown's drawing of Santa Claus on a Christons stamp issued by the British post office has upset an Anglican clergyman. The Rev. Owen Leigh-Williams, vicar of St. Andrew's in Basildon, Essex, de-scribed the white-bearded, redrobed figure as the "villain of Christmas." In his parish magazine, the vicar urged his flock: "Put Christ at the center of Christmas. Don't ke Santa get you with his claws. He has become the false god of materialism and deceit and I believe it is time we gave him the sack." A post office spokesman commented: "We are sorry he doesn't like the stamp. Lots of peo-ple do. We can't please everybody all the time."

Erno Rubik, the Hungarian inventor of the maddening cube puzzle that bears his name, has been awarded a state decoration for giving his country's toy industry a new twist. Rubik, a mathematics professor at Budapest's College of Applied Arts, received the Order of Labor Gold Class in Budapest. The professor invented the cube in-1975 as an aid for students studying three-dimensional geometry. Budapest, now catching up with the global cube craze, recently an-nounced that it would hold a world cube competition in April.

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